

Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR)



2015 - 2016

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Glossary of Terms

Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR): Section 113 of the Localism Act (2011) requires that a monitoring report must be published assessing the implementation of policy and progress of the Local Development Scheme. This must be done at least yearly.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL): A levy that local authorities can choose to charge on new development. The charges are related to the size and type of the new development. The money collected can be spent on funding infrastructure which the Council has identified as being required.

Community Plan: Local Authorities are required by the Local Government Act 2000 to prepare these, with the aim of improving the social, environmental and economic wellbeing of their areas. Using the Community Plan, authorities are expected to co-ordinate the actions of public, private, voluntary and community sectors (through the Local Strategic Partnership). The Test Valley Partnership has produced 'Your Test Valley', the Community Plan for the Borough.

Conservation: The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.

Development Management Policies: These are a suite of criteria-based policies which are required to ensure that all development within the area meets the spatial vision and spatial objectives set out in the Local Plan.

Development Plan: The Development Plan comprises the Development Plan Documents contained within the Local Development Framework, and the Minerals and Waste Plans produced jointly by Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth and Southampton City Councils and the New Forest and South Downs National Park Authorities.

Development Plan Documents (DPDs): Spatial planning documents that are subject to independent examination and will form the development plan for a local authority area for the purposes of the 2004 Act. In Test Valley this will include a Local Plan and a Gypsy & Traveller document. Others may be produced if necessary. Individual Development Plan Documents or parts of a document can be reviewed independently of other Development Plan Documents. Each authority must set out the programme for preparing its Development Plan Document in the Local Development Scheme (LDS).

Duty to Cooperate: The duty to cooperate was created in the Localism Act (2011). It places a legal duty on local planning authorities, county councils and public bodies to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis on strategic cross boundary matters.

Evidence Base: The Development Plan Documents should be based on evidence of participation and research. It should be as up to date as possible.

Examination in Public (EiP): An inspector appointed by the Secretary of State will carry out an independent examination into the soundness of the Development Plan Document.

Green Infrastructure (GI): A network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities.

Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA): This is based on a legal requirement (through the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended)). It involves assessing the potential effects of land use plans on the conservation objectives of Natura 2000 sites, which are designated for their nature conservation importance. This includes Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs). Guidance also recommends considering the effects on Ramsar sites.

Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP): The IDP forms part of the evidence base for the Local Plan. It assesses the capacity and deficits in infrastructure which are needed to deliver the requirements of the Local Plan.

Key Diagram: This provides an overview of the proposals within the Local Plan that relate to specific locations.

Local Development Scheme (LDS): This sets out the programme for preparing planning guidance. The Council's LDS was approved in September 2016 and can be found on the Planning pages of the Council's website.

Local Plan: This sets out the long-term spatial vision for the local planning authority area and the spatial objectives and strategic policies to deliver that vision through development management policies and strategic site allocations. The new Local Plan will have the status of a Development Plan Document.

Local Planning Authority (LPA): The public authority whose duty it is to carry out specific planning functions for a particular area.

Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP): LEPs are partnerships between local authorities and businesses and play a key role in establishing local economic priorities to create jobs and support local businesses. The Solent LEP and Enterprise M3 LEP include Test Valley Borough Council.

Local Strategic Partnership (LSP): This is a partnership of stakeholders who develop ways of involving local people in shaping the future of their area in terms of how services are provided. They are often single, non-statutory, multi-agency bodies which aim to bring together locally the private, public, community and voluntary sectors. The Test Valley Partnership is the LSP for the Borough.

Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP): Through the Localism Act Parish Councils can influence planning decisions in their area and can propose land for development provided that they are in line with the development plan.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): The NPPF sets out national planning guidance for the plan making and decision taking. The NPPF was published in March 2012.

National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG): An online resource which provides guidance on how to apply the policies and guidance in the NPPF.

Northern Test Valley (NTV): This relates to the area of the Borough excluding Southern Test Valley and the New Forest National Park.

Open Space: All open space of public value identified in the Revised Local Plan DPD (2011 – 2029) definition.

Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH): This is an organisation comprising East Hampshire, Eastleigh, Fareham, Gosport, Hampshire County, Havant, Isle of Wight, New Forest, Portsmouth, Southampton, Test Valley and Winchester Councils. They have come together to improve the economic performance of South Hampshire and enhance it as a place to live and work.

Previously Developed Land (PDL): Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land and any associated fixed surface infrastructure.

Primary shopping area: Defined area where retail development is concentrated (generally comprising the primary and those secondary frontages which are adjoining and closely related to the primary frontage).

Priority habitats and species: Species and Habitats of Principle Importance included in the Biodiversity List published by the Secretary of State under section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.

Proposals Map: The proposals map will identify areas of protection, allocated sites for development and set out areas to which specific policies apply.

Ramsar Sites: Wetlands of international importance, designated under the 1971 Ramsar Convention.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): Sites designated by Natural England under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Site Specific Allocations: These include sites for specific or mixed use development contained in Development Plan Documents. Policies will identify any specific requirements for individual proposals.

Southern Test Valley (STV): This comprises the seven parishes of Ampfield, Chilworth, North Baddesley, Nursling and Rownhams, Romsey Extra, Romsey Town and Valley Park – it is part of the area covered by PUSH.

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC): Areas given special protection under the European Union's Habitats Directive, which is transposed into UK law by the Habitats and Conservation of Species Regulation 2010.

Special Protection Areas (SPA): Areas which have been identified as being of international importance for the breeding, feeding, wintering or the migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds found within the European Union countries.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI): This sets out the standards which authorities will achieve with regard to involving local communities in the preparation of planning documents and development management decisions. The Statement of Community Involvement is not a Development Plan Document. The Test Valley SCI can be viewed on the Planning pages of the Council's website.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA): This is a generic term used to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes. The European 'SEA Directive' (2001/42/EC) requires a formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes, including those in the fields of planning and land use.

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA): The SHLAA is a technical document which seeks to provide information on potential housing sites promoted by landowners/developers with details on whether they are available, suitable and achievable.

Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA): The SHMA forms part of the evidence base by setting out information on the level of need and demand for housing in housing market areas. In the case of Test Valley it is the South Hampshire SHMA and Test Valley addendum.

Strategic Sites: These are sites which are considered central to achieving the needs of the Borough. The Test Valley Local Plan includes a number of strategic sites at Andover and in Southern Test Valley.

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD): These provide supplementary information in respect of the policies in Development Plan Documents. They do not form part of the Development Plan and are not subject to independent examination. The Council has produced a number of SPDs: they can be found on the Planning pages of the Council's website.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA): This is a tool for appraising policies to ensure they reflect sustainable development objectives (i.e. social, environmental and economic considerations). There is a requirement in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act that sustainability appraisals are undertaken for all Development Plan Documents.

Tests of Soundness: An Inspector appointed to examine in public the Development Plan Documents will check that it complies with the legislation to determine whether it is sound. To be sound the document should be positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy.

The Regulations: This relates to the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.

Travel Plan: A long-term management strategy for an organisation or site that seeks to deliver sustainable transport objectives through action and is articulated in a document that is regularly reviewed.

Windfall: Windfall sites are those sources of housing land supply which have not been specifically identified but are likely to be brought forward in the Local Plan period.

Executive Summary

1 Introduction

- 1.1** This document is Test Valley Borough Council's fourth Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR), following 8 previous Annual Monitoring Reports. It covers the reporting period of the 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016.

2 Background

- 2.1** The Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR) has been prepared in line with section 113 of the Localism Act (2011). Local Authorities are no longer required to submit their monitoring reports to the Secretary of State. However, the Council has a duty to continue monitoring and collecting data. The Council will continue to produce monitoring reports for public information on an annual basis; these reports will be made publically available. Part 8 of the Town and Country Planning Regulations 2012 sets out what must be covered within an AMR.
- 2.2** AMRs are designed to monitor the performance of planning policies on the area in which they apply. It also includes an update on meeting the milestones set out in the Council's Local Development Scheme (LDS).
- 2.3** The AMR is formed of two main elements; monitoring the progress of the LDS and monitoring the performance of the planning policies in the Borough. These are discussed in the following sections.
- 2.4** The document covers the period 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016. Since this time there have been important developments within the Borough. Therefore the document also includes a summary update on the key topics that have occurred between 31st March 2016 and 1st October 2016. The AMR is published annually in December.

3 Monitoring the Local Development Scheme 2014 – 2016 (LDS)

- 3.1** The reporting period commences on the 1st April 2015.

- 3.2** The Revised Local Plan was adopted by the Council on 27 January 2016 and therefore forms part of the Development Plan. This AMR will continue to monitor the performance of the policies within the Borough Local Plan (2006) as it was the main Development Plan for the Borough for 9 months of the reporting period.

4 Monitoring the Local Plan

- 4.1** The Localism Act (2011) enables Local Authorities to choose what targets and indicators to include in their monitoring report whilst ensuring that they are prepared in accordance with relevant UK and EU legislation. The 'Monitoring of the Local Plan' section of the AMR is structured to follow the Borough Local Plan chapters for ease of reference. Within this there are a number of performance indicators which are reported. These relate to Core Indicators (specified by the Department of Communities and Local Government (CLG) and Local Indicators (identified by the Council). These are continued in the current AMR for consistency. The general themes which emerge from the indicators are set out below.

Core Indicators

Business Development

- 4.2** The core indicators relate to the amount of land developed for employment uses, the amount which is on previously developed land, and the amount of land available (i.e. that with permission).
- 4.3** In the reporting period 40,875m² of employment floor space was completed, of which 20% was on previously developed land. This is a significant increase on the last reporting year, due to a couple of large warehouse developments in Andover, as well as increased floorspace at Nursling.
- 4.4** There are 90.39 net hectares of available employment land in the Borough, a decrease from 103.18 hectares in the last AMR.

Housing

- 4.5** The Core Indicators record housing completions, percentage on previously developed land (PDL), net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller) and affordable housing completions.

- 4.6** In 2015/16, 1004 were completed in Test Valley, 666 in Northern Test Valley (NTV) and 338 in Southern Test Valley (STV). Housing completions have increased this year compared to 2014/15 when 880 dwellings were completed in Test Valley, with 668 in NTV and 212 in STV.

Environmental Quality

- 4.7** The indicators relate to flooding, water quality, biodiversity and renewable energy.
- 4.8** Historically the Borough has permitted few applications where there have been objections from the Environment Agency (EA) on flooding or water quality (2 objections in 2005/06 and one objection in 2006/07). In the reporting period, there was a total of 130 planning permissions granted which involved comments from the EA.
- 4.9** Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC) provides information on biodiversity change in Hampshire. Change is difficult to measure on an annual basis as impacts and effects are often only identified in long term trends. The number of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) considered 'favourable' or 'unfavourable (recovering)' remained at 88.88% in 2015/16 (and those sites categorised as 'unfavourable declining' remained at 0.94%).
- 4.10** Building Control records show 5 installations of solar panels in the Borough within the reporting period, a small increase in the number of solar panel installations, with 4 installations in 2014/15.

Local Indicators

- 4.11** The AMR monitors a number of local indicators, including public open space provision, recycling and performance of town centres.

Public Open Space

- 4.12** The Council has received £942,199.95 in financial contribution towards future provision of public open space, a significant increase from the £389,112.80 received in 2014/15.
- 4.13** This year £44,087.02 was paid out to Parish Councils for the provision of public open space projects, compared to £28,520.46 paid out in the previous reporting year.

Waste

- 4.14** The percentage of household waste recycled in the Borough has slightly increased from 32.2% to 32.7%.

Primary Shopping Areas

- 4.15** The AMR monitors the use of units in the Primary Shopping Areas of Andover and Romsey Town Centre.

Andover Primary Shopping Area

- 4.16** The shop frontage monitoring reveals that the Chantry Centre and the High Street (Lower) continue to be within the target for the percentage of non-A1 uses (A2: Financial & Professional Services; A3: Restaurants & Cafes; A4: Drinking Establishments; and A5: Hot Food Takeaways) in the Andover Primary Shopping Area. Overall, there has been a slight variation in the percentage of non-A1 uses between the reporting periods 2014/2015 and 2015/2016.
- 4.17** For this reporting year, the number of vacant units has decreased to 17 (was 24 in 2014/2015).

Romsey Primary Shopping Area

- 4.18** Shop frontage monitoring reveals that Market Place, Bell St and Latimer Street still exceed the Local Plan maximum target for non-A1 (shop) uses, with the other two zones under the target threshold.
- 4.19** For this reporting year, the number of vacant units remains at 10 (this represents no change since 2014/2015).
- 4.20** It is considered that the Council has performed well in terms of the number of retail units in the town centres.

5 Summary

- 5.1** The Borough is continuing to perform well in a number of areas. Housing completions in 2015/16 have increased compared to in 2014/15; which has increased the amount of Public Open Space funding that was received by Parish Councils. The Council has performed well in terms of employment floor space completions.

Part One: Introduction

1 The Authority's Monitoring Report

- 1.1** The Test Valley AMR has been prepared in line with section 113 of the Localism Act (2011). Local Authorities are no longer required to submit their monitoring reports to the Secretary of State. However, the Council has a duty to continue monitoring and collecting data. The Council will continue to produce monitoring reports for public information on an annual basis; these reports will be publically available. Part 8 of the Town and Country Planning Regulations 2012 sets out what must be covered within an AMR.
- 1.2** Local Authorities are able to choose what targets and indicators to include in their monitoring whilst ensuring that they are prepared in accordance with relevant UK and EU legislation. This report is the eleventh AMR for the Borough and covers the period 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016.
- 1.3** The Directive 2001/42/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive) states that "Member states shall monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of plans and programmes in order, inter alia, to identify at an early stage unforeseen adverse effects, and to be able to identify at an early stage unforeseen effects, and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action" (Article 10.1). The Authority Monitoring Report provides an important mechanism of providing this information in accordance with the SEA Directive.
- 1.4** A key role of the AMR is to assess the performance of the Council's planning policies and the implementation of its Local Development Scheme (a timetable setting out the milestones involved in producing the Local Development Framework). The Council's LDS is available online: (<http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/resident/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/local-development-framework/lfs/>).
- 1.5** The AMR includes three types of indicator:
- Contextual Indicators which help describe the general context of the local authority area e.g. resident population;
 - Core Output Indicators which are identified by the Department of Communities and Local Government (CLG) must be reported on by all local authorities to give a consistent assessment of

the impact of planning policy implementation;

- Local Output Indicators which are identified by the Council as they are specific to the local authority to help monitor aspects of local planning policy not covered by the core output indicators.

- 1.6** The Core Output Indicators are highlighted in bold and italics. They are set out within the section of the report that relates to the most relevant Local Plan chapter. Core Indicators are labelled 'C (number)'. Local output indicators are also presented in bold and italicised text and are labelled 'L (number)'. The Government recommend that Local Output Indicators are built up incrementally to help develop a more comprehensive assessment of policy implementation.
- 1.7** Although the requirement to produce AMRs has changed, the Council has retained the indicators used in previous AMRs in order to identify long term trends.
- 1.8** The AMR provides a monitoring framework and a single source of key information which will help inform the development of new policies to be included in the Council's Local Plan. It is intended to inform discussions to be held with key organisations and the public with respect to the scope and nature of future policies.
- 1.9** To assist with monitoring, each target within the AMR will have a traffic light system to indicate how well the Council have done in achieving targets.

Traffic light colour	Trend
	Off target
	Fluctuating
	On target
	No data available/ no change

Core Output Indicators		Result	Trend
Business Development			
BD1	Amount of land developed for employment by type	40,875m ²	Increasing
BD2	Percentage of 1a, by type, which is on Previously Developed Land	20%	Decreasing
BD3	Employment Land Available by type	90.39	Decreasing
BD4	Total Amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses'	999m ²	Decreasing

Housing			
H1	Plan period and housing targets		
H2	Housing Trajectory showing: net additional dwellings – previous years; net additional dwellings – reporting year; net additional dwellings – future years; and managed delivery target	See Appendix 6, 7 & 8	
H3	Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land	3%	Decreasing
H4	Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)	3	No change
H5	Affordable housing completions	247	On target
H6	Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments	No data available	-
Environmental Quality			
E1	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flooding and water quality grounds	4	Decreasing
E2	Change in areas of biodiversity importance	9,299ha	Decreasing
E3	Renewable Energy Generation	5	Increasing
Minerals			
Not applicable (Hampshire County Council)		No data available	-
Waste			
Not applicable (Hampshire County Council)		No data available	-

Local Output Indicators	Result	Trend
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Local Development Scheme Milestones			
L1	Number of planning applications where air quality was assessed as a material consideration	12	Increasing
L2	Deliver 200 affordable dwellings per year between 2004 and 2012	247	Above target
L3	Number of Travel Plans for new developments likely to have significant traffic generating impact	10	Increasing
L4	Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage targets (Andover)	See table	Fluctuating
L5	Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage targets (Romsey)	See table	Fluctuating
L6	Percentage of waste recycled in Test Valley	32.7%	Increasing
L7	Losses of employment land in (i) development/ regeneration areas and (ii) local authority area	i) 0ha	No change
		ii) 0.43ha	Increasing
L8	Amount of employment land lost to residential development	0.39ha	Fluctuating
L9	Percentage of new dwellings completed at:		
	less than 30 dwellings per hectare;	36.1%	Increasing
	between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare	49.3%	Decreasing
	Above 50 dwellings per hectare.	14.6%	Increasing
L10	Percentage of completed non-residential development complying with car-parking standards set out in the local development framework	50%	No change
L11	Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, employment and a major health centre	No data Available	
L12	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development	1708m2	Dcreasing
L13	Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard	50%	Decreasing
L14/ E2	Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including: (i) change in priority habitats and species (by type); and (ii) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance	9,299ha	Decreasing

2 Format of the Report

- 2.1** The Test Valley Borough Local Plan (2006) was withdrawn on 27th January 2016 when the Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan (2011 – 2029) DPD was formally adopted. The Revised Local Plan now forms the statutory development plan for the Borough. This AMR follows the same format as the Borough Local Plan and mirrors previous reports to assist readers.
- 2.2** The content of the report is presented where possible such that it can be related to the chapter of the Local Plan. Each chapter of Part Two of this document is headed by one of the six objectives which underpin the Borough Local Plan and the Sustainable Community Strategy produced by the Local Strategic Partnership (Test Valley Partnership). The Borough Local Plan objectives are highlighted in bold text.
- 2.3** A glossary of terms used in this AMR is provided at the front of the report.
- 2.4** The Council also produces an annually updated Borough Profile drawing upon a range of data sources including the latest national census statistics. This data source has been widely used for this AMR. The profile is available online at: <http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/aboutyourcouncil/corporatedirection/about-test-valley-the-facts-and-figures/boroughprofile/>
- 2.5** The Council continues to welcome any comments on the format and content of this report which could assist in future versions.
- 2.6** The AMR reports the position as at 31 March each year; however, the document is usually published in December to allow for collation of the results and production of the report. During this 9 month period a number of significant developments may have occurred in terms of LDF development and/or progression of major sites. Any updates that have occurred in the period from 31 March 2015 to October 2015 will be presented in a text box beneath the text for the current reporting period. The contents presented in this AMR are accurate at the time of completing the report as at December 2016.

How to find out more

- 2.7** In preparing this monitoring report, the Council has referred to information provided by a number of other agencies. The source of this information has been given wherever it is quoted in the report (otherwise the information comes from the Council's Planning Policy and Transport Service).

2.8 A useful source of further statistical data on the Borough is the Audit Commission Area Profiles, available online at:

http://www.cipfastats.net/resources/nearestneighbours/default.asp?content_ref=4161

2.9 Should you have any queries or wish to make any comments please contact the Planning Policy Team:

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Tel: 01264 368000

Email: planningpolicy@testvalley.gov.uk

Website: www.testvalley.gov.uk/resident/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy

3 About Test Valley

Map 1:
Area of Test Valley



- 3.1** Test Valley Borough is located in north-west Hampshire covering 62,758 hectares¹ (628 square kilometres) with a population of approximately 116,400². It is predominantly rural in character with around 4% described as urban.
- 3.2** According to 2011 Census data, the population is forecast to increase by 4.8% between 2011 and 2018. Most growth is forecast in the population group aged 45 and over.
- 3.3** The population of the Borough is concentrated in the towns of Andover and Romsey, with populations of 40,412 and 18,044 respectively. The smaller settlements of North Baddesley, Valley Park, Chilworth and Nursling and Rownhams have a combined population of approximately 20,877. These are located on the edge of Southampton and Eastleigh. In total these settlements account for 60% of the Borough's population. The remaining population is spread across a large number of small villages in the rural part of the Borough. Stockbridge acts as a centre for a number of rural communities.
- 3.4** Much of the countryside is of a high landscape quality; the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty covers much of the Borough north of Andover. The New Forest National Park (formally designated in March 2005) extends into the south-west of the Borough, and through the centre of the Borough runs the River Test, one of the country's most important chalk water courses. Over 9,500 hectares of the Borough are covered by a local, national or international ecological or landscape designation.
- 3.5** The built environment is also of a high quality. There are 36 designated Conservation Areas, approximately 2,500 listed buildings, and 171 scheduled ancient monuments³. The Borough has 57% of the total number of cob buildings in Hampshire and 38% of the total number of thatched buildings. At 54% of the total, it also has the majority of Hampshire's cob buildings with thatched roofs⁴.
- 3.6** Farming is a very significant part of the Borough's environment and economy. In 2010, there were 366 farm holdings covering 43,508 hectares in Test Valley. In 2011, approximately 897 people were employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing⁵. There are regular and popular farming markets throughout the year in the town centres of Romsey and Andover.

1 *A Profile of Test Valley 2013* (Test Valley Borough Council, 2013)

2 *Census 2011* (ONS, 2013)

3 *The Hampshire Archaeology & Historic Buildings Record* (Hampshire County Council)

4 *The Hampshire Archaeology & Historic Buildings Record* (Hampshire County Council)

5 *Census 2011* (ONS, 2013)

- 3.7** The overall average sale price of a house in Test Valley in January-March 2013 was £244,000⁶ which was above the regional average of £231,906 and considerably above the England figure of £176,575.
- 3.8** The 2011 Census recorded 92.6% of the population as being White British. Of the remaining 7.4% the larger ethnic groups were White Other, Asian or of mixed ethnicity or Asian-British and Chinese.
- 3.9** The health of people in Test Valley is generally better than the England average. Over the last ten years, all-cause mortality rates have fallen. The rate of early death from heart disease and stroke has fallen and is better than the national average. Deprivation is lower than average, however, approximately 2,000 children live in poverty⁷. Life expectancy for women is 84 years and for men is 81 years; both of these figures are higher than the England average⁸. There is an 8.4 year difference between the life expectancies of men living in the most deprived wards compared to those in the most affluent, and 7.4 years for women, highlighting that inequalities exist within the Borough⁹.
- 3.10** The Borough has relatively low levels of unemployment and economic inactivity compared to the south-east region and national average (Table 1).

Table 1 - Unemployment in Test Valley (April 2015 to March 2016)

Unemployment in Test Valley (all people) ¹				
	Test Valley (numbers)	Test Valley (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
2015/16	1,800	2.9	4.2	5.2
2014/15	2,100	3.3	4.6	6.0
2013/14	2,200	3.5	5.4	7.2
2012/13	2,600	4.6	6.1	7.8
2011/12	2,500	4.4	5.9	8.1
2010/11	2,500	4.0	5.8	7.6
2009/10	2,800	4.7	6.3	7.9
2008/09	2,300	3.5	4.7	6.2
2007/08	1,900	2.9	4.1	5.2
2006/07	2,000	3.1	4.4	5.4
2005/06	1,700	2.8	4.0	5.1

Source: ONS: Annual Population Survey (quoted from www.nomisweb.co.uk) (Accessed May 2016)

¹ numbers are for those aged 16 and over, % are for those of economically active/working age (16 - 64)

6 Land Registry House Price Index, 2014

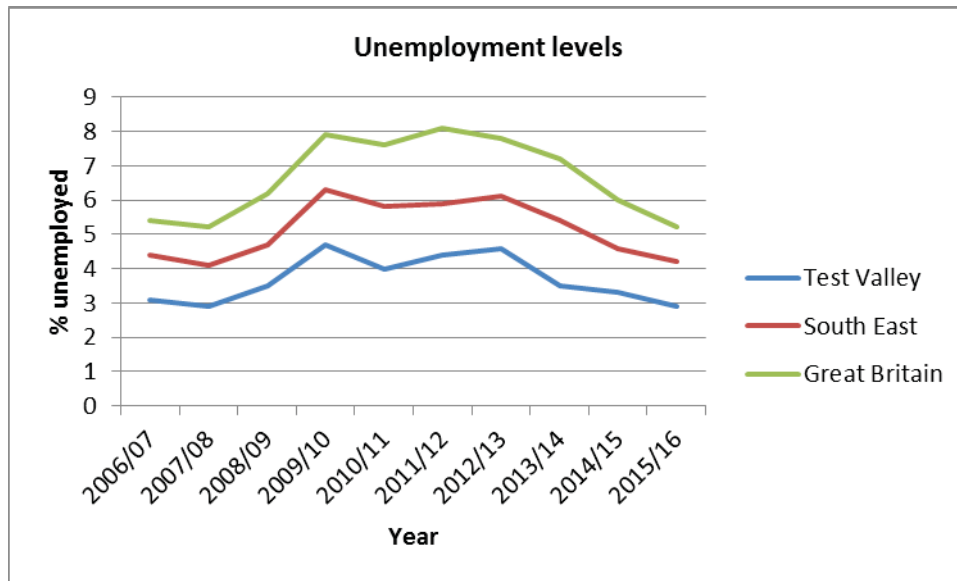
7 *Public England Health Profile 2016: Test Valley* (Public Health England, 2016)

8 *Public England Health Profile 2016: Test Valley* (Public Health England, 2016)

9 *A Profile of Test Valley, 2013* (Test Valley Borough Council, 2013)

- 3.11** The percentage of unemployment in Test Valley has decreased this reporting year (see Figure 2 below). This decrease is reflective of a national trend as the economy continues to recover from the economic downturn. The Borough continues to benefit from an unemployment rate significantly below the average for the South East and Great Britain.

Figure 1 – Unemployment levels



4 Monitoring of the Local Development Scheme

South East Plan Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)

- 4.1** The South East Plan (SEP) was published in May 2009. This document set out a housing requirement of 10,020 dwellings to be completed in Test Valley in the period 2006 – 2026 (Policy H1). On the 14 February 2013 the Secretary of State announced the Government's decision to revoke the South East Plan. The South East Plan partial revocation came into force on the 25 March 2013. It is now the responsibility of the Council to determine its own housing requirement.

Local Development Scheme 2014-2016

- 4.2** One of the functions of the AMR is to monitor the progress of the Council's Local Development Scheme (LDS). The Council's first LDS was prepared for the period 2005 – 2008 and approved in July 2005.

- 4.3** In reviewing the LDS, the Council sought to devise a timetable which was realistic and delivered the development requirements of the Borough. Following a number of events, the LDS was revised on 5 further occasions to reflect progress on key documents with a new agreed LDS published in November 2014.
- 4.4** For the year April 2015 - March 2016, a number of documents were scheduled to be progressed. Performance in terms of progress achieved on each of these documents is set out below.

Summary Update: 31st March 2016 – 1st October 2016

Following the adoption of the Revised Local Plan in January 2016, the Local Development Scheme was updated in September 2016 to set out the timetable for the review of the RLP and the production of the Gypsy and Traveller DPD.

Test Valley Borough Local Plan 2006

- 4.5** The plan was formally adopted by the Council in June 2006 a month ahead of the timetable set out in the then LDS (July 2006). Many of the key proposals set out in the Plan have now been implemented, particularly the housing and employment allocations.

Development Plan Documents

Revised Test Valley Borough Local Plan DPD 2011 – 2029

- 4.7** The Council received the Inspector's report into the examination of the Revised Local Plan on Tuesday 15 December, which found that the RLP was sound subject to the inclusion of a number of minor modifications. The Revised Local Plan was reported to Cabinet on 13 January 2016 and Council on 27 January 2016. At the Council meeting, the RLP was adopted and the Borough Local Plan (2006) was formally withdrawn. The Revised Local Plan is now the statutory Development Plan for the Borough.

Supplementary Planning Documents

- 4.8** During the reporting year, the Council adopted the Romsey Town Access Plan Supplementary Planning Document, and the Cycle Strategy & Network SPD.

Summary Update: 31st March 2016 – 1st October 2016

Since 31st March 2016, Test Valley Borough Council has adopted one further supplementary planning document:

Barton Stacey Village Design Statement SPD

- 4.9** A full list of adopted Supplementary Planning Documents can be found on the Council's website: www.testvalley.gov.uk/resident/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/local-development-framework/supplementary-planning-documents/

Neighbourhood Development Plans

- 4.10** The Localism Act 2011 creates the legal framework for the preparation of a new type of policy document, the Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP). Test Valley is fully parished therefore only parish councils can produce a NDP. Subject to satisfying the necessary regulation and processes the NDP will, upon adoption, form part of the Development Plan.
- 4.11** Within the reporting period, the Council received 2 Neighbourhood Area applications. Following consultation between 9th October and 6th November 2015, King's Somborne was designated a Neighbourhood Area. West Tytherley & Frenchmoor and West Dean (within Wiltshire) submitted a joint application for the designation of a neighbourhood area, which was subject to consultation from 12th February 2016 to 29th March 2016. The Council, along with Wiltshire Council, have approved this designation.

Summary Update: 31st March 2016 – 1st October 2016

Goodworth Clatford submitted a neighbourhood area application with consultation taking place between 18th March 2016 and 29th April 2016. The Council approved the designation.

Thrupton submitted an application for the designation of a neighbourhood area, which was subject to consultation from 18th March 2016 to 29th April 2016. The Council approved the designation.

Wellow submitted an application for the designation of a neighbourhood area, which was subject to consultation from 20th May 2016 to 17th June 2016. The Council approved the designation.

- 4.12** The Council has prepared a Frequently Asked Questions document and a Planning Guidance Note 2014 document on Neighbourhood Planning which can be viewed as follows: www.testvalley.gov.uk/resident/communityandleisure/workingwithcommunities/communityledplans/neighbourhoodplanning/

Community Infrastructure Levy

- 4.13** The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a charge on development that allows Local Authorities in England to raise funds to support infrastructure requirements as set out in an infrastructure (Regulation 123) list. It usually takes the form of a charge per unit area of floor space and may vary between type of development and geographical area.
- 4.14** The Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended) came into force on 6 April 2011. On the 1st April 2015, Section 106 pooling was restricted and more powers were given to CIL meaning that developer contributions will be limited if CIL is not in place.
- 4.15** During the reporting period the Council received the Inspector's report into the examination of CIL, which concluded that the CIL charges are appropriate and viable, and that the Charging Schedule should be approved, subject to modifications. The CIL Charging Schedule was adopted on the 27th January 2016.

CIL Summary Update: 31st March 2016 - 1st October 2016

CIL was implemented on 1 August 2016.

Duty to Co-operate

- 4.16** The Regulations with regard to Duty to Co-operate came into force on 6 April 2012. In recognition of Part 8, Regulation 34 (6) the Council has jointly worked with Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH) and Hampshire County Council on evidence base studies in support of Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents. The Council is also working with neighbouring authorities on strategic priorities.

4.17 PUSH also considers and makes formal comments on individual authorities' development plan documents. A PUSH protocol is now in place; representations are prepared by the PUSH Planning Officers Group, are seen by Members of the Housing and Planning Delivery Panel, before being signed-off by the Joint Committee Chairman (following consideration by the Joint Committee if necessary).

Summary Update: PUSH Spatial Strategy 31st March 2016 - 1st October 2016

The PUSH Spatial Position Statement was published on the PUSH website in June 2016. It sets out the employment and housing development needed to promote economic growth, jobs and homes for all through to 2034.

www.push.gov.uk/work/planning-and-infrastructure/push_spatial_position_statement_to_2034-2.htm

4.18 As part of the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Local Government Association there is an established structure of meetings at a chief planning officer level (Hampshire and Isle of Wight Planning Officers group – HIPOG). There are also three main sub groups which support HIPOG:

- Development Control Practitioners Group
- Planning Research Liaison Group
- Development Plan Group

The Council is a member of these groups.

4.19 The Council also attends the Hampshire CIL officers' group that meets every six months. The purpose is to identify areas of potential to work together and to share information regarding CIL and infrastructure delivery plans.

5 New Forest National Park Authority

- 5.1** The New Forest National Park was established on 1 March 2005 and the National Park Authority (NPA) assumed full responsibility for planning matters within the National Park boundary on 1 April 2006 and the AMR reflects this status. Appendix 9 presents a map identifying the small area of the Borough that, for planning matters, is part of the National Park. The NPA is responsible for annual reporting for all areas within the National Park boundary.
- 5.2** Housing completions within the Test Valley area of the National Park will continue to be reported within this AMR, although separately to those for the rest of the Borough outside of the National Park.
- 5.3** The Council is represented by one member on the NPA, which meets regularly. Officers liaise with officers of the NPA, particularly planning officers on planning and strategy/policy matters. The NPA has prepared and adopted a number of LDF documents and a statutory Management Plan for the National Park. The Council has a legal duty to take account of the purposes of National Park designation in its decision making. The Council is represented on the management plan group

Part Two: Monitoring the Local Plan

1 Shaping the Settlement Pattern (Chapter 3)

Local Plan Objective

To shape the settlement pattern by concentrating development in and around existing built-up areas and protecting the countryside from inappropriate development.

- 1.1** The two key elements of the objective are concentrating development in and around existing built-up areas (Policy SET01) and protecting the countryside from inappropriate development (Policy SET03). It is these two policies of chapter 3 which this AMR has focused on. To inform the monitoring of existing policies, a review of appeal decisions where a particular policy has been an issue is included in this AMR as the appeal process provides a measure of public and external scrutiny.

Policy SET01 (Housing within Settlements)

Policy SET03 (Development in the Countryside)

- 1.2** The analysis of appeals that were decided in 2015 – 2016 shows that policy SET03 featured in 9 appeals, of which 1 was allowed and 8 were dismissed.

Agriculture

Policy SET 08 (Farm Diversification)

- 1.3** This policy featured in 1 appeal during the reporting period, which was allowed. The Council will continue to consider developing a local indicator to monitor the performance of this policy.

2 Conserving the Environment (Chapter 4)

Local Plan Objective

To protect and conserve the Borough's natural and built environment, including wildlife, landscapes, natural resources and cultural heritage.

- 2.1** The objective comprises a number of elements. This section of the AMR focuses on wildlife, natural resources and cultural heritage. The former is a core indicator and the latter information is readily available to provide a measure of performance.

Policy ENV 01 (Biodiversity and Geological Conservation)

Policy ENV 02 (Internationally Important Wildlife Sites)

Policy ENV 03 (Sites of Special Scientific Interest)

Policy ENV 04 (Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation)

Policy ENV 05 (Protected Species)

- 2.2** At the present time it is extremely difficult to report on actual changes to habitats or species. Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC) are addressing these monitoring requirements and produce an annual report to assist local authorities: Monitoring Change in Priority Habitats, Priority Species and Designated Areas: For Local Plan Annual Monitoring Reports (HBIC, November 2016).

C(E2) Change in Areas of Biodiversity Importance

- 2.3** The purpose of Core Indicator E2 is to show losses or additions to biodiversity habitat. Please note that some definitions have changed from former reporting periods and are therefore unable to be directly compared to previous AMR figures. Table 2 and Figure 3 show the change in areas of biodiversity importance since 2008.

Table 2 - Extent of Biodiversity Action Plan Priority habitats in Test Valley and Hampshire (as of 31st March 2016)¹⁰

Priority Habitat	Comments on Status	Total Area (ha)	TVBC 09/10	TVBC 10/11	TVBC 11/12	TVBC 12/13	TVBC 13/14	TVBC 14/15	TVBC 15/16
Grasslands									
Lowland Calcareous Grassland	Comprehensive	2,097	770	770	759	2,171	768	768	763
Lowland Dry Acid Grassland	Comprehensive. Some overlap with Lowland Heath	3,681	62	62	62	3,664	64	64	64
Lowland Meadows	Comprehensive. Some overlap with Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh and with Wood-Pasture and Parkland.	1,480	199	199	194	1,541	167	167	152
Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pastures	Comprehensive. Some overlap with Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh.	1,480	107	107	107	1,456	132	132	134
Heathlands									
Lowland Heathland	Comprehensive. Some overlap with Lowland Dry Acid Grassland.	11,813	29	29	23	11,642	19	19	19

¹⁰ Monitoring Change in Priority Habitats, Priority Species and Designated Areas: for Local Plan Annual Monitoring Reports 2015/2016 (HBIC, November 2016)

Priority Habitat	Comments on Status	Total Area (ha)	TVBC 09/10	TVBC 10/11	TVBC 11/12	TVBC 12/13	TVBC 13/14	TVBC 14/15	TVBC 15/16
Woodland, wood-pasture and parkland									
Lowland Beech and Yew Woodland	Not comprehensive. On-going work to distinguish from Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland in old surveys.	254	19	19	19	198	38	38	49
Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland	Ongoing work as all ancient/ non ancient woodland has been included yet not all has been surveyed for qualifying NVC types. See also above.	36,006	6,687	6,687	6,042	36,921	5,870	5,870	5,854
Wet Woodland	Fairly comprehensive. Areas will exist in LMDW that are not yet surveyed for qualifying types.	2,041	176	176	190	2,051	182	182	176
Wood-Pasture and Parkland	Not comprehensive. Further work needed to classify this habitat within historic parkland.	5,518	111	111	105	5,509	105	105	105

Priority Habitat	Comments on Status	Total Area (ha)	TVBC 09/10	TVBC 10/11	TVBC 11/12	TVBC 12/13	TVBC 13/14	TVBC 14/15	TVBC 15/16
Arable, orchards and hedgerows									
Arable Field Margins	Incomplete. Figures only show SINCs on arable land designated for rare arable plants.	[91.72]	18	18	21.5	[95]	[23.54]	[23.54]	[22.74]
Hedgerows	No comprehensive information for Priority Hedgerows. All hedgerows mapped as linear features (km).	[16,457]	-	-	-	1	0.14	0.14	[2,741]
Traditional Orchards	Work to be undertaken to verify areas identified by PTES under contract to NE.		-	-	-	1	0.36	0.36	
Open waters									
Ponds	No comprehensive data yet available.		-	-	-	1	-	-	
Eutrophic Standing Waters	No comprehensive information yet available.	46	-	-	-	44	8.3	8.3	8
Rivers	Incomplete data. Approx. figures for Chalk Rivers only calculated from EA's River GIS layer (km).	[634]	182	182	182	[684]	[182]	[182]	[182]

Priority Habitat	Comments on Status	Total Area (ha)	TVBC 09/10	TVBC 10/11	TVBC 11/12	TVBC 12/13	TVBC 13/14	TVBC 14/15	TVBC 15/16
Wetlands									
Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh	Further work is needed to identify all qualifying grazing marsh. Some overlap with Lowland Meadows and with Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pastures.	9,561	1,984	1,984	1,947	9,816	1,928	1,928	1,925
Lowland Fens	Comprehensive	1,899	4	4	3	1,902	3	3	3
Reedbeds	Not comprehensive	279	41	41	45	249	45	45	45
Coastal									
Coastal saltmarsh	EA data partly verified	869	0	0	2	896	2	2	2
Coastal Sand Dunes	EA data partly verified	48	0	0	0	51	-	-	
Coastal Vegetated Shingle	Comprehensive	223	0	0	0	228	-	-	
Intertidal mudflats	EA data partly verified	4,418	0	0	0	4,419	-	-	
Maritime Cliff and Slopes	Comprehensive	43	0	0	0	42	-	-	
Saline lagoons	Comprehensive	55	0	0	0	55	-	-	
Marine									
Seagrass beds	Not comprehensive. Separate HWT data available.	49	0	0	0	0	49	-	-

Notes:

1. The extent of Priority Habitat remains at 21% of the total area of Hampshire and the New Forest National Park area even though 490ha has been lost (representing 0.6% of the total area of Priority habitat).
2. The combined total area of Hampshire (to LWM) and NF National Park is 388,467ha.
3. The Hampshire and LPA totals of Priority habitat are the sum of the individual Priority habitat types (excluding Arable Field Margins, Hedgerows and Rivers). This is not the total area of land covered by Priority habitat within Hampshire and each LPA because some Priority habitats overlap and hence are double counted (e.g. Floodplain Grazing Marsh may overlap Lowland Meadows or Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pastures).
4. Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland, Lowland Meadow and Calcareous Grassland have suffered a higher than normal overall 'loss' due to:
 - a) The 2015 habitat layer excluding those polygons (within the 2014 layer) which were listed as "potential Priority habitats", with a determination quality of "Not present but close to definition" included.
 - b) Recent surveys showing habitat degradation (mainly in the case of the grasslands) or where new evidence didn't support the original interpretation of LMDW (e.g. Bramley Training Area).
5. Very minor changes in area might not always reflect real change because of the rounding of figures.
6. The rounding of figures may also not reflect the more detailed figures given in the District accounts.

2.4 The Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) identifies 50 representative priority species. A total of 41 of these have been identified in Test Valley. They are listed in Appendix 3.

Figure 2 - C(E2) Change in Areas of Biodiversity Importance in hectares

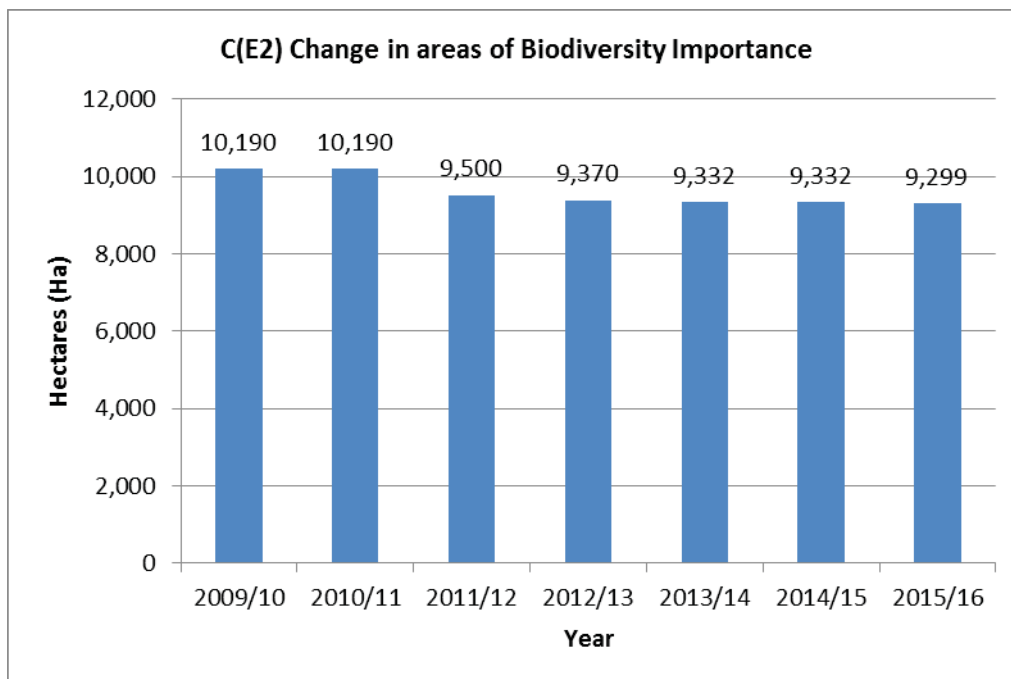


Table 3 - Nature Conservation Designations in Test Valley and Hampshire (as at 31st March 2016)¹¹

Designation	TVBC (ha) 2014/15	TVBC (ha) 2015/16	Change in area (ha)	Total Hampshire area (ha)	% of Hampshire area
Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	102	102	0	2,366	4.31
National Nature Reserve (NNR)	-	-	-	2,173	-
RAMSAR	52	52	0	36,993	0.14
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	788	789	+1	37,095	2.12
Special Protection Area (SPA)	599	599	0	41,797	4.46
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	1,869	1,868	-1	50,560	3.69
Statutory Sites Combined	1,928	1,929	+1	51,345	3.76
Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)	5,536	5,546	+10	36,034	15.39

Notes:

1. A total of 23 new SINC's were approved by the SINC panel and designated during 2015/16. 4 SINC's were deleted. The net increase in overall SINC area was 43ha.
2. The figures do not include the marine pSPA "Solent and Dorset coast".
3. The statutory sites data was downloaded from Natural England on 1st April 2016, so the data has been considered to be as at 31 March 2016. Natural England has re-digitised some sites presumably for accuracy such that figures for some statutory sites will have changed without any real change on the ground – by 6ha overall.
4. The area totals for 'Statutory sites combined' do not equal the total for each of the individual statutory site designations for each district because there is often an overlap between statutory designations.

The locations of the international designations are listed in Appendix 2.

11 *Monitoring Change in Priority Habitats, Priority Species and Designated Areas: for Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Reports 2015/2016* (HBIC, November 2016)

2.5 The latest available data on the condition of the Borough's SSSIs is shown in table 4 and Figure 4. Natural England's target was for 95% of sites to be in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition by 2010. As at 31 March 2016, 88.88% of SSSIs in Test Valley were within the top two categories. This remains the same as the previous reporting period. There has been no change in the proportion of sites which show signs of declining condition (0.94%). There are no sites (or parts of) recorded as having been destroyed.

Table 4 - Status of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) Designations within Test Valley (as at 31st March 2016)¹²

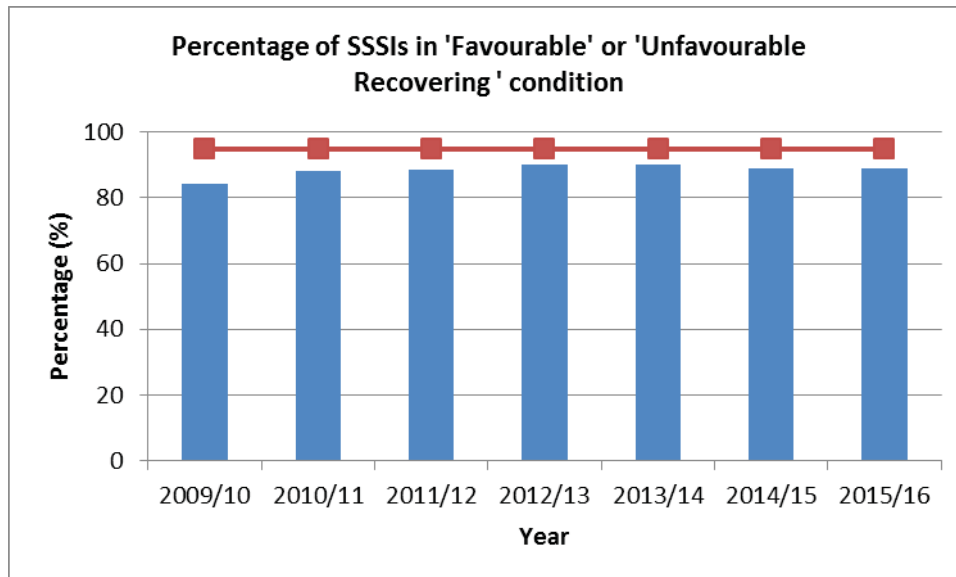
		Year	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16
Status	Favourable	Area (ha)	429.63	467.7	450.48	459.5	448	447	453
		Area %	23	25	24.1	24.6	23.97	23.9	24.24
	Unfavourable Recovering	Area (ha)	1,147.16	1,183.50	1,203.72	1,227.98	1,240.00	1,214	1,208
		Area %	61.4	63.3	64.4	65.7	66.35	64.98	64.64
	Unfavourable No Change	Area (ha)	89.54	86.9	87.26	54.21	163	190	190
		Area %	4.8	4.7	4.7	2.9	8.74	10.18	10.18
	Unfavourable Declining	Area (ha)	202.21	130.4	127.08	126.86	18	18	18
		Area %	10.8	7	6.8	6.8	0.94	0.94	0.94
	Part Destroyed	Area (ha)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Area %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Destroyed	Area (ha)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Area %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	Area (ha)	1,868.54	1,868.50	1,868.54	1,868.54	1,869.00	1,869.00	1,869.00

Notes:

1. The total amount of SSSI in Hampshire in 'Favourable' or 'Unfavourable Recovering' condition remains at 97.1%.
2. The total amount of SSSI in each District may differ from Natural England figures because NE does not always assign separate portions of SSSIs to the correct District i.e. where the majority of a SSSI occurs within another District it is assigned to that District. HBIC will clip the SSSI management units exactly to the District boundaries.
3. Natural England has re-digitised some sites such that the figures will have changed without any real change on the ground – by 6ha overall
4. There are minor discrepancies in totals for LPA area compared to the LPA detailed tables because of different rounding levels.

12 *Monitoring Change in Priority Habitats, Priority Species and Designated Areas: for Local Development Framework Monitoring Reports 2016/2016 (HBIC, November 2016)*

Figure 3 - Percentage of SSSIs with status of 'Favourable' or 'Unfavourable Recovering' (March 2016)



The Test Valley ESA Land Management Scheme

- 2.7** The River Test was designated as an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) covering a total area of 4,850 ha. The ESA scheme seeks to maintain and enhance the pastoral landscape character of the river, its associated nature conservation interest and historic resources.

Water Resources

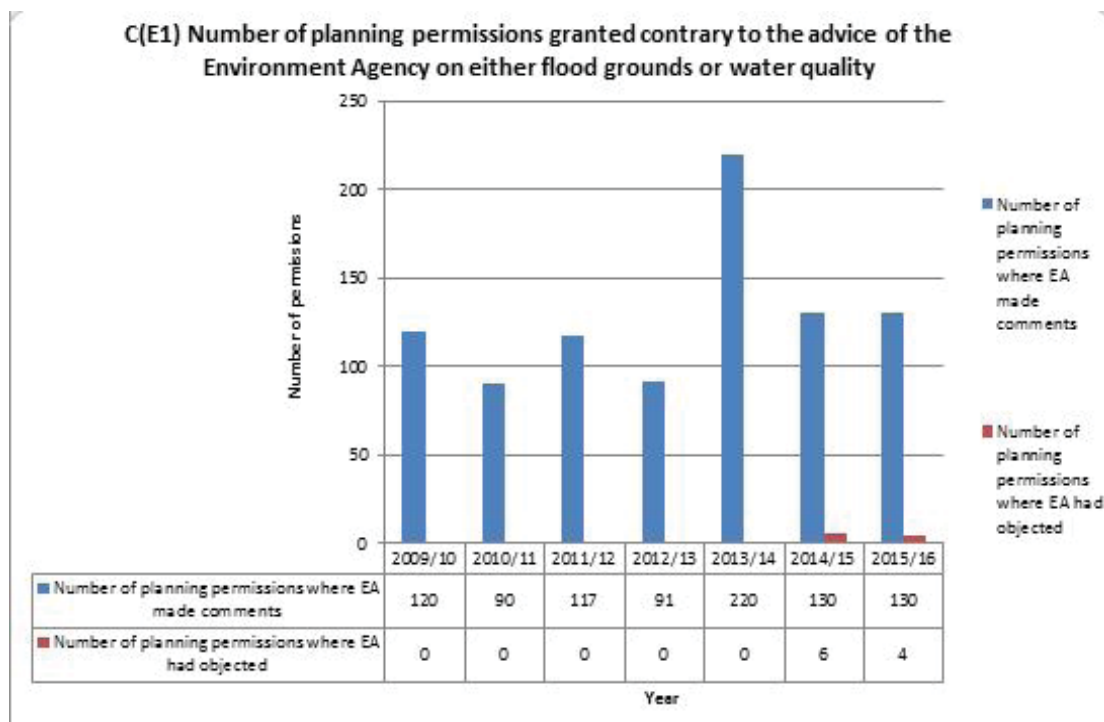
Policy ENV 09 (Water Resources)

- 2.8** The Environment Agency (EA) manages water resources including groundwater and river catchments in the Borough. The EA have produced the Test and Itchen Abstraction Licensing Strategy (March 2013) for the Rivers Test and Itchen. The strategy focuses on the sustainable management of water resources. The majority of the River Test is classified as "restricted water available for licensing". The River Anton which flows through Andover is classified as "water not available for licensing". In previous strategies, there were Water Resource Management Units (WRMUs), however this strategy focuses on the whole catchment area with data collected from specific gauging stations.
- 2.9** The full report is available at the following website:
www.gov.uk/government/publications/test-and-itchen-catchment-abstraction-licensing-strategy

C(E1) Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality

2.10 In the reporting period, the Environment Agency (EA) commented on 130 applications, 4 of which were objections. Work with the EA has continued with respect to development proposed where flood risk is an issue. Figure 5 gives the historic figures for this core indicator:

Figure 4 – C(E1) Number of planning permissions consulted on by the Environment Agency on flooding and water quality grounds (2009 – 2016)



2.11 Policy ENV 09 forms the basis for minimising the demand for water. In future reviews the Council will consider including a local indicator regarding the number of dwellings and non-residential development schemes where the Buildings Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Methodology (BREEAM) Very Good standard (or above) has been achieved.

Cultural Heritage

Policy ENV 11 (Archaeology and Cultural Heritage)

Policy ENV 12 (Demolition of Listed Buildings)

Policy ENV 13 (Alterations to Listed Buildings)

Policy ENV 14 (Demolition in Conservation Areas)

Policy ENV 15 (Development in Conservation Areas)

Policy ENV 16 (Registered Historic Parks and Gardens)

Policy ENV 17 (Settings of Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Archaeological Sites and Historic Parks and Gardens)

2.12 The Borough has 2500 listed buildings.

Waste Management

2.13 Hampshire County Council is the waste authority; therefore there are no specific policies on waste issues in the Borough Local Plan.

2.14 As part of the environmental context of the Borough the AMR records recycling performance.

2.15 The recycling rate for this reporting year was 32.7%. This figure has slightly increased from the previous reporting period result of 32.2% (Figure 6).

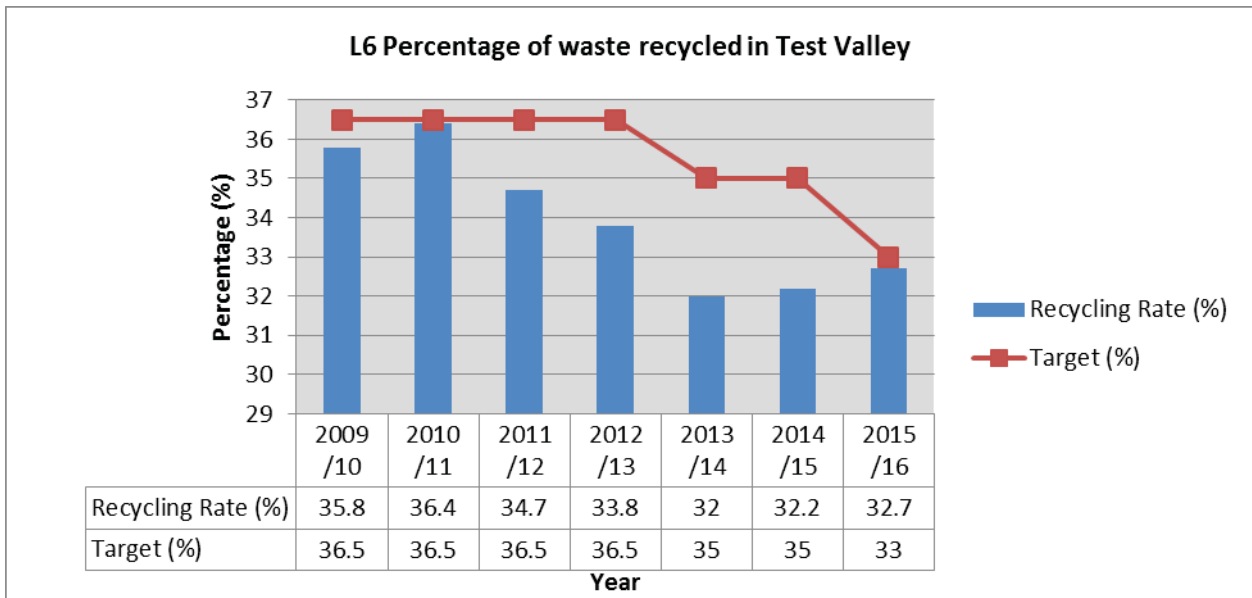
2.16 The Council's recycling target for 2015/16 was 33%, therefore the performance indicator was off target by 0.3%.

2.17 The Council's Recycling Stars campaign is continuing and it is hoped that this, combined with an improving economic situation and improved garden waste collection service, will continue to increase our recycling rate in 2016/17.

2.18 For more information please visit: <http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/resident/wasteandrecycling/recycling-stars/>

L6 Percentage of waste recycled in Test Valley

Figure 5 – L6 Percentage of waste recycled in Test Valley



Source: Environmental Services (<http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=4295>)

3 Avoiding Hazards (Chapter 5)

Local Plan Objective

To ensure that proposed development is not at risk from natural or man-made hazards and will not cause or increase the risk of hazards to existing development, human health or the wider environment.

Policy HAZ 01 (Unstable Land)

Policy HAZ 02 (Flooding)

Policy HAZ 03 (Pollution)

Policy HAZ 04 (Land Contamination)

Policy HAZ 05 (Hazardous Installations) Flooding

- 3.1** Surface water and ground water flooding is a key concern within the Borough. It is also a core indicator (See C(E1) above). The Environment Agency manages flood risk and drainage issues. Further information can be found on their website: www.environment-agency.gov.uk.

Air Quality

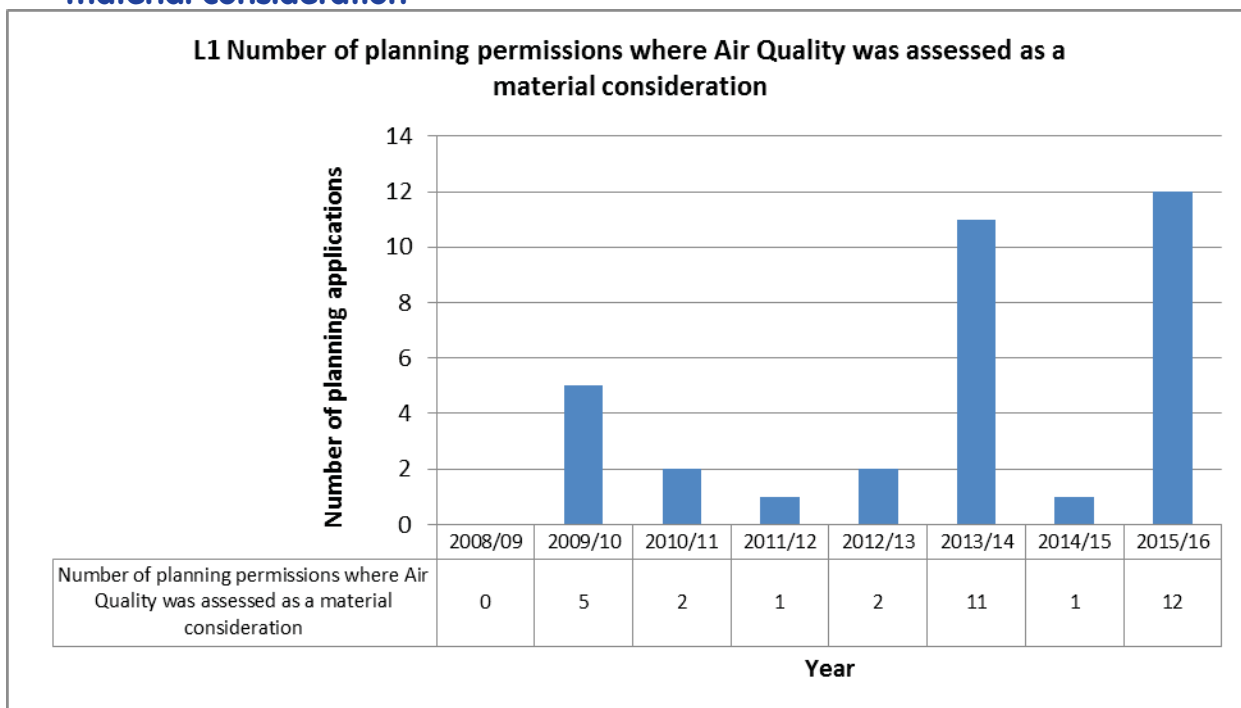
- 3.2** Air quality is monitored within the Borough by the Council's Housing and Environment Health Service. To date, Test Valley Borough Council has not identified any Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) and the most recent monitoring data in the Borough's Air Quality Progress Report (April 2015) has not identified any potential areas which may exceed current Air Quality Objectives.

11 Number of planning applications where air quality was assessed as a material consideration

- 3.3** During the reporting period, 12 planning applications was assessed where air quality was included as a material consideration (Source: Housing and Environmental Health Service, Test Valley Borough Council). Planning application numbers are provided below and further information can be found on the Council's planning pages.
- 15/00998/OUTS Land East of Rownhams Lane and South of M27, Rownhams
 - 15/01582/OUTN Land North of Foxcotte Tower, Foxcotte Lane, Andover
 - 15/01763/FULLS Land at Redbridge Lane, Nursling

- 15/01924/OUTS Land adjacent to Bridge Farm, Romsey Road, West Wellow
- 15/01992/FULLS Electricity Generation Facility, Nursling
- 15/02328/FULLS Crematorium at Ridge Lane, Romsey
- 15/02364/FULLS Biomass Boiler at Norman Court School, West Tytherley
- 15/03041/FULLN Picket Twenty Extension Site, London Road, Andover
- 16/00058/CMAN Plot 37 Central Way, Walworth Business Park, Andover
- 16/00811/FULLS Plot 1 Crescent Estate, Station Road, Nursling
- 16/00815/FULLS Land Adjoining Crescent Estate, Station Road Nursling
- 16/00837/FULLN Plot 81A, Livingstone Road, Walworth Business Park, Andover

Figure 6 – L1 Number of planning applications where air quality was assessed as a material consideration



Water Quality

3.4 The Environment Agency (EA) monitors water quality in the rivers in the Borough. The most recent information from the EA states: ‘Both the River Test & River Itchen are regarded as two of the finest Chalk streams in the world with their crystal clear waters supporting a rich diversity of mammal, bird, fish, invertebrate and plant communities. Both are classified as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) throughout their courses, with the Itchen additionally designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC)¹³.

13 *Test & Itchen Abstraction licensing strategy* Environment Agency, March 2013

4 Meeting Economic and Social Needs (Chapter 6)

Local Plan Objective

To meet the needs for housing, employment, community facilities, tourism and infrastructure in ways that support viable communities maintain a robust local economy and maintain the high quality environment of the Borough.

Housing

- 4.1** Test Valley Borough is located within the South East region. The delivery of new dwellings is a key element of the Local Plan. The strategic requirement for the Borough was set out in the South East Plan and comprised two components. Northern Test Valley (NTV) covers the majority of the Borough north of Romsey and Southern Test Valley South (STV) includes the town of Romsey and the south-eastern parishes of the Borough.
- 4.2** The South East Plan for the period 2006-2026 was published in May 2009, and required 6,100 dwellings to be provided in NTV and 3,920 in STV (10,020 dwellings collectively). The South East Plan was partially revoked on 25th March 2013. In the Revised Local Plan Development Plan Document, the Council set its own housing target of 7,092 dwellings in NTV and 3,492 in STV (10,584 dwellings collectively across the Borough). The trajectories that have been published in this AMR have assessed completions against these new targets proposed in the Revised Local Plan.
- 4.3** The National Planning Policy Framework states that Local Authorities should have a clear understanding of housing needs and should prepare a Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) to establish realistic assumptions about the availability, suitability, and the likely economic viability of land to meet the identified need for housing over the plan period.
- 4.4** The New Forest National Park Authority assumed full responsibility for planning matters within the National Park boundary on 1 April 2006. Housing completions within the Test Valley area of the National Park will continue to be reported within this AMR, although separately to those for the rest of the Borough outside of the National Park.

C(H1) Plan Period and Housing Targets

C(H2) Net additional dwellings

4.5 These Core Indicators were set by CLG. The data is presented in the Test Valley Housing Trajectory, in Appendices 6, 7 and 8 of this report for the Borough and includes:

- Net additional dwellings in previous years
- Net additional dwellings for the reporting year (2014/15)
- Net additional dwellings in future years (estimated)
- Managed delivery target

Commentary on Housing Trajectory

4.6 With the abolition of the South East Plan, the requirement has been placed on Local Authorities to set their own housing targets. With the completion of a whole reporting year, this AMR will assess housing completions against the figures within the Revised Local Plan. The Housing Trajectories include figures from 2011/12 until 2028/29 i.e. the period covered by the proposed Revised Local Plan. Three Housing Trajectories are provided for the separate housing requirements: Borough as a whole, Northern Test Valley (NTV) (within Rest of Hampshire/Central Hampshire and New Forest), and Southern Test Valley (STV)¹⁴ (within South Hampshire sub-region)

Please refer to Appendix 4 to view a map illustrating Northern Test Valley and Southern Test Valley.

4.7 The trajectories represent the position with regard to allocated sites and their phasing at 1 April 2016 taking account of updating the SHLAA.

4.8 The projections for unallocated sites included for the 5 year period 2014/15 - 2019/20 include existing commitments that have planning permission. Specific identified windfall sites (identified capacity) which are considered deliverable over the plan period have been included as well as an annualised windfall allowance in order to be compliant with paragraph 48 of the NPPF.

4.9 In 2015/16, 1004 dwellings were completed in Test Valley: 666 in NTV and 338 in STV. The housing completions have increased this year compared to 2014/15 where 880 completions took place in Test Valley: 668 in NTV and 212 in STV.

¹⁴ Southern Test Valley comprises the parishes of Ampfield, Chilworth, North Baddesley, Nursling and Rownhams, Romsey, Romsey Extra and Valley Park (created April 2007).

- 4.10** Tables 5 and 6 illustrate the housing completions in NTV and STV based on the South East Plan annual requirement and also the proposed housing figures within the Revised Local Plan.

Table 5 - Housing Completions against proposed Revised Local Plan requirements (from 2011/2012)

	STV	% of RLP requirement	NTV	% of RLP requirement
2011/12	86	43	437	110
2012/13	203	104	467	118
2013/14	183	94	359	91
2014/15	212	109	668	170
2015/16	338	174	666	169

Table 6 - Housing Completions against South East Plan requirement (up to 2011/2012)

	STV	% of SEP requirement	NTV	% of SEP requirement
2006/07	227	116	61	20
2007/08	116	59	223	73
2008/09	54	28	93	30
2009/10	143	73	295	97
2010/11	19	10	369	121

Housing Land Supply

- 4.11** Paragraph 47 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that Local Planning Authorities should identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years worth of housing against their housing requirements with an additional buffer of 5%. If there is a record of under delivery of sites, then a buffer of 20% should be applied to provide a realistic prospect of achieving planned supply.
- 4.12** The Council undertakes frequent updates of Housing Land Supply to provide an accurate picture of the supply situation. The Council has prepared a Housing Implementation Strategy, which incorporates the latest 5 Year Housing Land Supply position as at 1st April 2016.

www.testvalley.gov.uk/resident/planningandbuildingcontrol/guidance/housing-land-supply

Northern Test Valley 5 Year Housing Land Supply

4.13 Against an uncertain economic climate, housing has continued to be delivered in Northern Test Valley to date. The South East Plan target for NTV continues to be exceeded, with 219% in 2014/15 and 218% in 2015/16. It is noted that there is a record of under delivery prior to 2010. Housing completions for 2009/10 only misses the South East Plan annual figure by 8 units. Factors contributing to under delivery within 2008/09 have been outside of the Council's control taking into account of the economic climate. An additional factor is that the Borough Local Plan was only adopted in 2006 and this resulted in a delay in Greenfield allocations being brought forward and completions being achieved.

Southern Test Valley 5 Year Housing Land Supply

4.14 Since 2007, there has been a record of under delivery with housing completions not achieving the South East Plan annual figure of 196 units as shown in table 6. In 2014/2015 the figure for STV was 212, however for this reporting year it has increased to 338.

4.15 Information regarding completions on large sites this year is given in table 7 below. It shows that, of the large sites, there was a mixture of completions from private development and by Registered Providers. Table 8 shows the cumulative number of completions on the strategic sites as at March 31st 2016.

Table 7 - Summary of main housing gains and losses (10 or more units in reporting year) (April 2015 to March 2016)

Address	Application Reference	Private/RP	Gain	Loss
Land at Phase 1B Picket Twenty, Andover	11/00284/RESN	Mix	21	0
Wades Farm, Cocum Road, Barton Stacey	11/01397/FULLN	Mix	14	0
97 Weyhill Road	12/00061/FULLN	Private	14	0
Land at Phase 2 Picket Twenty, Andover	12/00733/RESN	Mix	106	0
Morley's Green, Morley's Lane, Ampfield	12/01133/OUTS	Mix	38	0
Land at Easton Anton Parcel R, Smannell Road, Andover	12/01468/RESN	Mix	54	0

Land at East Anton Parcel M, Smannell Road, Andover	12/01827/RESN	Mix	52	0
Land at Abbotswood Parcel G and Part F1, Cupernham Lane, Romsey	12/02719/RESS	Mix	36	0
Land at Picket Piece, North and South of Ox Drove and Walworth Road, Andover	13/00323/RESN	Mix	85	0
Land at Picket Piece, Ox Drove/Walworth Road, Andover	13/00768/RESN	Mix	26	0
Former Romsey Infant School, Winchester Road, Romsey	13/00881/RESS	Mix	23	0
Former Household Waste Recycling Centre, Shepherds Spring Lane, Andover	13/01252/FULLN	RP	19	0
Land at Abbotswood Parcel C, Cupernham Lane, Romsey	13/01737/RESS	Mix	71	0
Land at Nutburn Road/Botley Road, North Baddesley	13/01891/RESS	Mix	41	0
Land at Weyhill Gardens, Andover	13/01899/FULLN	Mix	13	0
North of Education and Children's Centres, Formerly Shepherd Spring County Junior School, Andover	13/02356/RESN	Mix	23	0
Forest View Nurseries, Forest Lane, Picket Twenty, Andover	13/02848/FULLN	Mix	20	0
Local Centre, Picket Twenty, Andover	14/00186/RESN	Mix	31	0
Rosalind Hill House, High Street, Stockbridge	14/00244/FULLN	RP	13	0
Land at Abbotswood Parcel K, Cupernham Lane, Romsey	14/00551/RESS	Mix	35	0
Land at East Anton Parcels N & O, Smannell Road, Andover	14/00898/RESN	Mix	25	0
Land at Phase 2 West, Ox Drove, Andover	14/01624/RESN	Mix	35	0
Land at Baddesley Close, North Baddesley	14/01679/RESS	Mix	37	0

Source: *Dwelling Completions* Hampshire County Council, 2016

Note: RP – Registered Provider

Table 8 - Cumulative completions on strategic sites since commencement

East Anton	Picket Twenty	Abbotswood
1235	845	643

New Homes Bonus

- 4.16** The New Homes Bonus began in April 2011 and is a financial allocation from Local Government to Local Authorities based on the increases in Council Tax. These increases are based on new developments, conversions and long term empty properties brought back into use. The bonus will match fund the additional council tax raised for new homes and empty properties brought back into use, with an additional amount for affordable homes, for the following six years.
- 4.17** The grant income for 2016/2017 (using changes in the tax base/delivery of homes between October 2014 and October 2015) was based on 944 new properties, of which 939 were new properties, and 5 were empty properties brought back into use; and 322 affordable units.
- 4.18** The total grant receivable for 2016/2017 is £1,270.714. This comprises £90,160 Affordable Homes Premium and £1,180,554 as the main grant. Taking into account the previous years' grant awards, Test Valley Borough Council will receive a total of £4,792,951 in New Homes Bonus for 2016/2017.

Table 9 shows the breakdown of New Home Bonus in previous years.

	Affordable Homes Premium	Main grant	Other grants	Total Grant
2016/17	£90,160	£1,180,554	£3,522,237	£4,792,951
2015/16	£41,720	£807,324	£2,723,193	£3,572,237
2014/15	£1,065,158	£907,518	£1,658,035	£2,723,193
2013/14	£61,320	£727,328	£17,633	£806,281
2012/13	*	*	*	£869,400
2011/12	*	*	*	£409,800
Cumulative total				£9,232,613

*Prior to 2013/2014, data was not broken down into the affordable homes premium and main grant

- 4.19** For further information, please see the Department for Communities and Local Government website: www.gov.uk/government/policies/increasing-the-number-of-available-homes/supporting-pages/new-homes-bonus

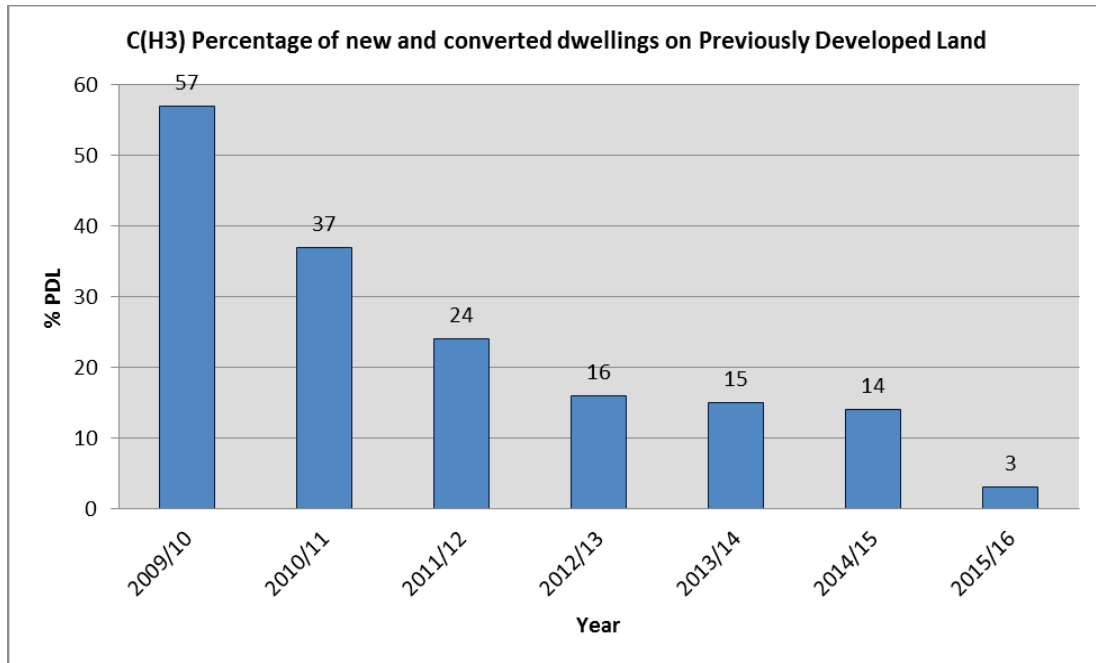
C(H6) Housing Quality Building for Life Assessments

- 4.20** Building for Life 12 Criteria is a key indicator which measures design quality of new housing developments. Building for Life is led by CABI at the Design Council, Design for Homes and The Home Builders' Federation.
- 4.21** The previous assessment based on ratings against 20 questions has been amended. There are now twelve questions which align more with the NPPF. The assessment is based on a traffic light system, where, for example, a development with more green criteria is considered of a higher quality. Developments that achieve 9 'green's are eligible for 'Built for Life' accreditation.
- 4.22** The supporting documents submitted for the above applications do not include detailed assessments in relation to Building for Life criteria. In the absence of this, the Council do not currently wish to make that assessment for each site without the confirmation or acceptance of the applicant.
- 4.23** For further information, please see the Design Council website:
www.designcouncil.org.uk/our-work/CABI/Our-big-projects/Building-for-Life/

C(H3) Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land

- 4.24** The Local Plan does not include a specific target with regard to the percentage of dwellings to be provided on Previously Developed Land (PDL). The strategic housing requirement for the Borough assumes that significant development will take place on 'greenfield' sites. Less than 5 per cent of the Borough is classified as 'urban', therefore it would be unrealistic to locate large scale development on such a small area.
- 4.25** The broad decrease in the percentage of dwellings on PDL since 2010 as shown in Figure 8 can be explained by the by the phase of the Local Plan period when the greenfield allocations of the Plan came forward.

Figure 7 – C(H3) Percentage of new and converted dwellings on Previously Developed Land



4.26 This was no longer a key indicator. However, this information is of use to the Local Authority and will continue to be reported.

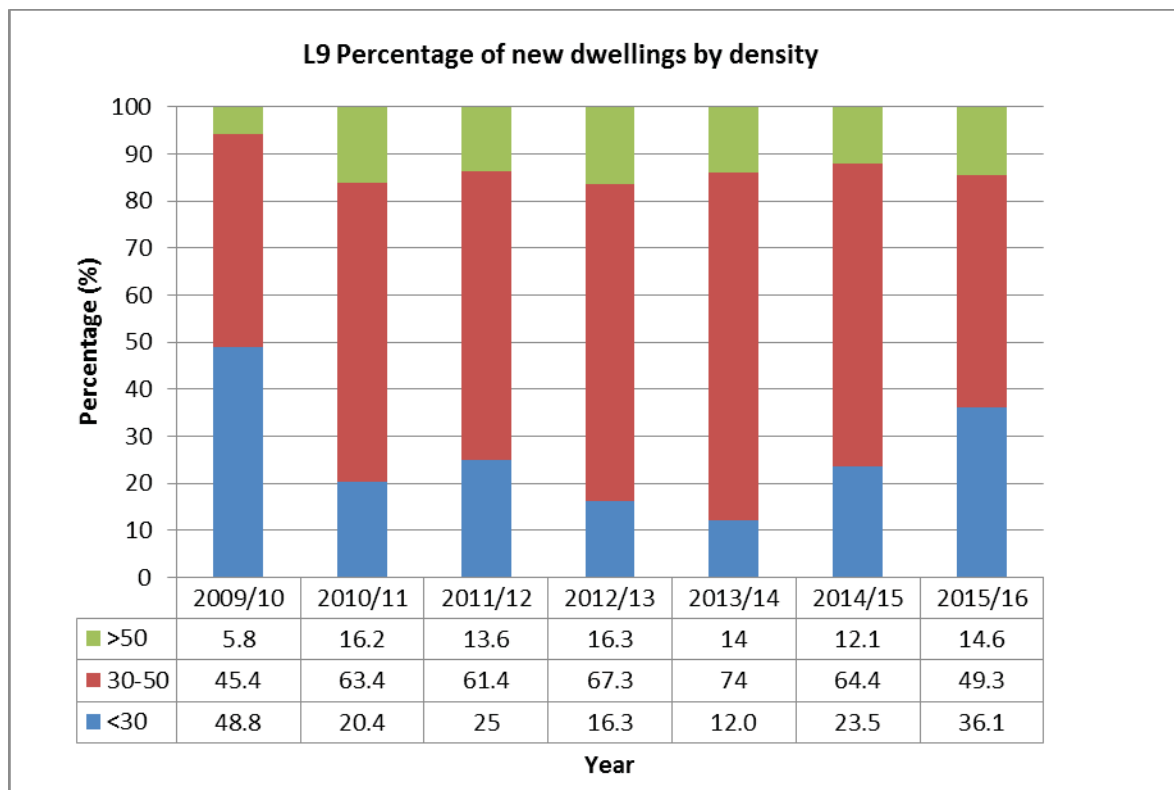
Table 10 - Percentage of new dwellings by density (2009 to 2016) (2 or more dwellings)

Density (dwelling/ha)	2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<30	229	48.8	89	20.4	139	25	114	16.3	69	12	218	23.5	371	36.1
30-50	213	45.4	277	63.4	342	61.4	470	67.3	437	74	597	64.4	507	49.3
>50	27	5.8	71	16.2	76	13.6	114	16.3	82	14	112	12.1	150	14.6
Total	469		437		557		678		588		927		1028	

Source: *Densities* Hampshire County Council 2016

Notes:

1. Some of the densities are extremely low because the area of the application relates to the red line rather than the net developable area.
2. The NET area is only included if it is known. Density figures are therefore a mix of NET and GROSS.
3. Most of the densities below 30 are for single dwellings, these will skew the figures in the lower density category.

Figure 8 – L9 Percentage of new dwellings by density


Source: Hampshire County Council, 2016

Outstanding Permissions

Table 11 - Outstanding Housing Permissions (as at 1 April 2016)

	Large (10 or more)			Small (1 to 9)			TOTAL
	Gains	Losses	Net Gains	Gains	Losses	Net Gains	Net Gains
NTV	3009	1	3008	346	47	299	3307
STV	1261	4	1257	111	17	94	1351
TV NFNP	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
TOTAL	4270	5	4265	457	64	393	4658

4.27 At 1st April 2016, planning permission had been granted for 4658 net additional dwellings (as shown in Table 11) which will provide for a future supply of housing completions in subsequent years (215 more than last year). 3307 of these permissions are within NTV and 1351 in STV. Table 12 shows the number of outstanding permissions for dwellings at the strategic sites.

Table 12 - Net outstanding permissions for allocated sites

Allocated Site	Net outstanding permissions
Abbotswood	147
East Anton	1265
Picket Twenty	357

Affordable Housing

Policy ESN 04 (Affordable Housing in Settlements)

Policy ESN 05 (Rural Exception Affordable Housing)

4.28 A significant proportion of the affordable housing provision will be provided as part of the Borough's New Neighbourhoods developments at East Anton and Picket Twenty, as well as Abbotswood, Romsey. The Council has sought a significant level of affordable housing as part of these schemes which can be seen below.

C(H5) Gross Affordable Housing Completions

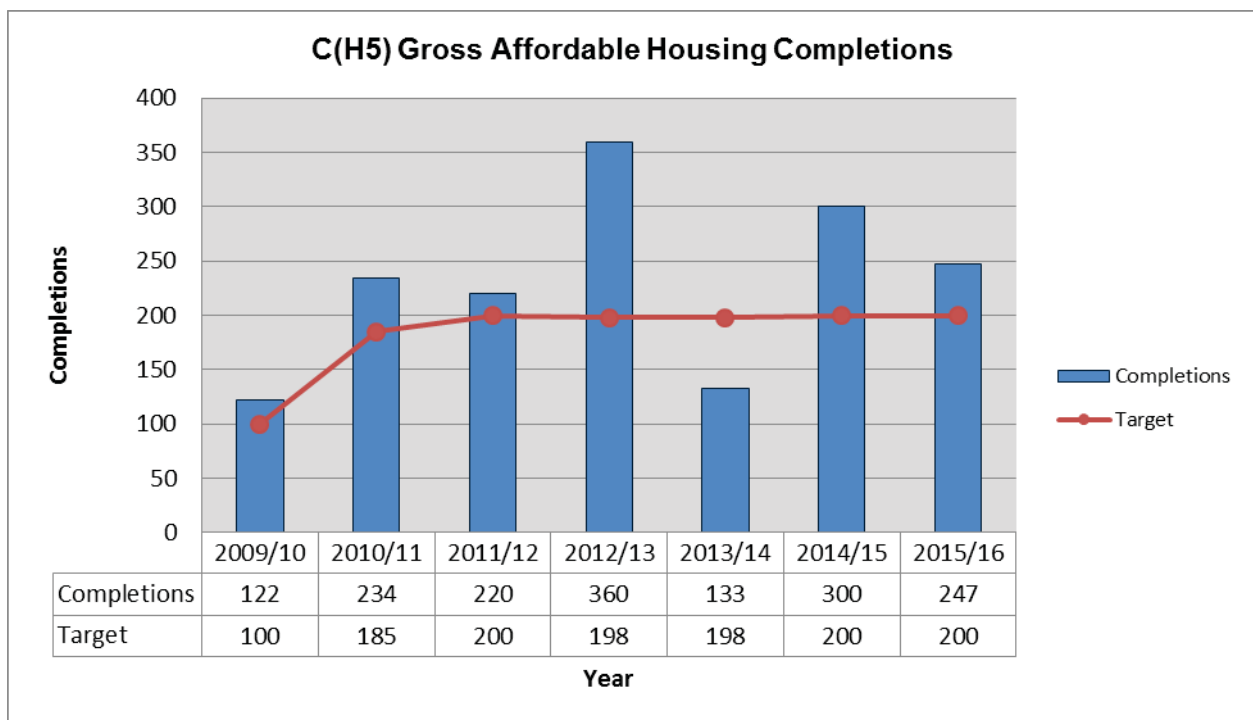
L2 Deliver 200 affordable dwellings per year

4.29 For the period 2015/16, a total of 247 affordable homes were delivered in the Borough (including conversions, refurbishments and new dwellings) as recorded by the Council's Housing and Environmental Health Service in Figure 10. 202 affordable homes were completed in urban areas and 45 in rural areas. This is a slight decrease from the 300 homes that were delivered in the last reporting year, but still remains above the annual target of 200 affordable homes.

4.30 The annual completions fluctuate given the significant delivery from Greenfield allocations.

4.31 Affordable housing figures vary from the County Council who monitor the completions of new build affordable homes only.

Figure 9 – C(H5) Affordable Housing Completions



Source: Housing and Environmental Health Service (2016), Test Valley Borough Council

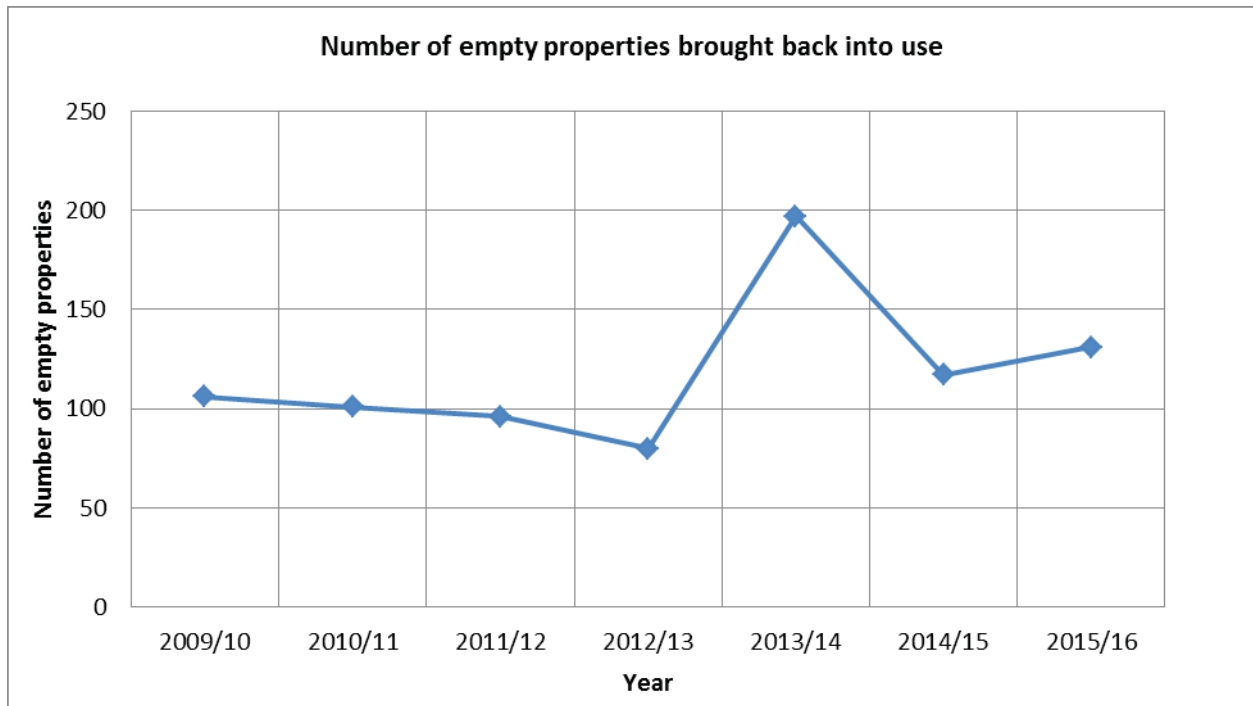
Empty Properties

4.32 The Council has an Empty Property Strategy (part of the Housing Strategy available from Housing and Environmental Health Service) which sets out the Council's plans for bringing empty properties back into use to help address housing need. During the reporting year, as shown in Table 13, 131 empty properties have been brought back into use, which is an increase from the 117 properties which were brought back into use in 2014/15 (Figure 11).

Table 13 - Number of empty properties brought back into use in Test Valley (2009 to 2016)

Year	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16
Number of properties brought back into use	106	101	96	80	197	117	131

(Source: Revenues Service, Test Valley Borough Council, 2016)

Figure 10 – Number of empty properties brought back into use

Self Build & Custom Housebuilding

- 4.33** Under the Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act, the Council has a duty to keep a register of individuals and associations of individuals who are seeking to acquire serviced plots of land in the Borough, in order to build houses for those individuals to occupy as homes.
- 4.34** Self-build and custom housebuilding registers provide information on the demand for self-build and custom housebuilding in the Borough, which can support development opportunities for this type of housebuilding by increasing awareness of the demand amongst landowners, builders and developers.
- 4.35** National Planning Practice Guidance sets out that headline data on demand for self-build and custom housebuilding should be published within the Authority Monitoring Report. This took effect from the 1st April 2016, therefore in this Authority Monitoring Report, the Council will provide an update on the demand levels between 1st April 2016 and 1st October 2016.

Self-Build Register Update 1st April 2016 – 1st October 2016

- 15 individuals and associations of individuals have been added to the Self-Build Register.
- 15 plots of serviced land are currently being sought by those on the Register.
- The preferences of those on the register are as follows:
 - Generally plots of 0.25+ acres are being sought;
 - Plots are sought for individual, predominantly detached dwellings
 - Plots are generally sought within semi-rural or rural areas, within relatively close proximity to Romsey or Andover, or other villages within the Borough.

Sites for Gypsies and Travellers

Policy ESN 13 (Sites for Gypsies and Travellers)

- 4.36** Within the adopted Local Plan (2006, the Council has a criteria-based policy that will provide a basis for which applications for Gypsy and Traveller sites within the Borough can be assessed. This approach is continued within the Revised Local Plan.
- 4.37** A Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment has been completed on behalf of eleven authorities in Hampshire. The purpose of the survey was to obtain information which will enable the local authorities to assess the accommodation needs of the Gypsies and Travellers. Once the number of spaces has been agreed each Local Authority will have to identify an approach to meet that need. A Gypsy and Traveller DPD is currently being produced which, along with the Revised Local Plan DPD and Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan, will form the Test Valley Development Plan.

Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Assessment Update 31st March 2016 – 1st October 2016

The Council, along with a number of other local authorities within Hampshire, has commissioned a new joint needs assessment. This document will quantify the future accommodation needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.

C(H4) Net Additional Pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)

4.38 During the reporting period, there have been 2 permanent, and 1 temporary, gypsy and traveller pitches; 2 of which were granted at appeal. There were no permissions for Travelling Showpeople sites within the reporting period.

- 14/01373/FULLS Woodview Farm, Salisbury Road, Romsey – permanent permission;
- 14/00508/FULLS Paddock, Winchester Road, Ampfield – permanent permission, allowed at appeal;
- 13/01648/FULLN The Atchen Tan, Netherton Road, Netherton – temporary permission, allowed at appeal.

Gypsy & Traveller Planning Applications Update 1st April 2016 – 1st October 2016

There have been 2 additional permissions:

- 15/02958/FULLS Little Acorns, Goddard Close, West Wellow, Romsey – permanent permission;
- 15/01639/FULLS The Orchard (Jays Orchard), Wellow Wood Road, West Wellow – permanent permission.

Public Open Space

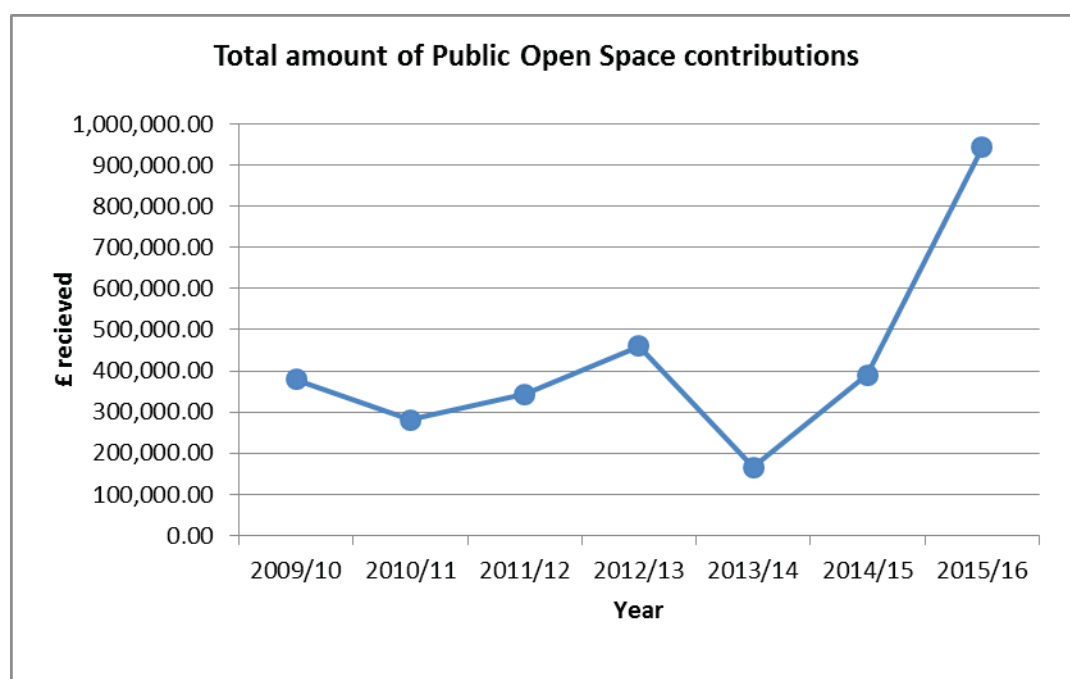
Policy ESN 22 (Public Recreational Open Space Provision)

4.39 Policy ESN 22 enables the Council to seek contributions from residential development towards Public Open Space (POS) provision in the Borough. Table 14 and Figure 12 show the amount of monies collected by open space category (as set out in policy ESN 22), during the reporting period and in previous years.

Table 14 - Public open space contributions collected under policy ESN 22, by open space category (£) (2008 to 2016)

Year	Public Open Space Category				Total
	Sports Ground	Parkland	Informal Recreation	Children's play space	
2015/16	£458,895.85	£138,563.19	£105,787.26	£238,953.64	£942,199.94
2014/15	£182,592.76	£43,677.42	£64,475.35	£98,367.27	£389,112.80
2013/14	£57,068.16	£12,726.12	£47,133.94	£49,378.06	£166,306.28
2012/13	£216,676.16	£68,949.72	£42,579.83	£131,881.14	£460,086.85
2011/12	£162,038.81	£35,201.90	£39,340.10	£105,985.59	£342,566.40
2010/11	£114,496.59	£21,116.88	£69,525.22	£76,178.67	£281,317.36
2009/10	£179,920.72	£43,569.88	£81,770.75	£73,448.04	£378,709.39
2008/09	£233,691.37	£87,180.16	£88,922.54	£64,063.23	£473,857.30
Cumulative total					£3,872,847.04

Figure 11 – Public Open Space contributions (2009– 2016)



Notes:

- Contributions are taken from developments where there is a net gain in dwellings.
- Contributions are only taken where provision cannot be made in the development itself.
- Contributions are only taken where the Council has a record of a deficit of that open space category in the parish/ward.
- Contributions towards parkland provision are only taken from the urban settlements (greater than 3000 population).
- Contributions for children's play space are not taken for one-bed dwellings

- 4.40** This year a total of £44,087.02 was paid out to Parish Councils, a significant increase from the £28,520.46 paid out in 2014/15. The number of projects that are funded relate to development sites meeting their triggers for payments.

Employment

Policy ESN 15 (Retention of Employment Land)

Policy ESN 16 (Employment Development within Settlements)

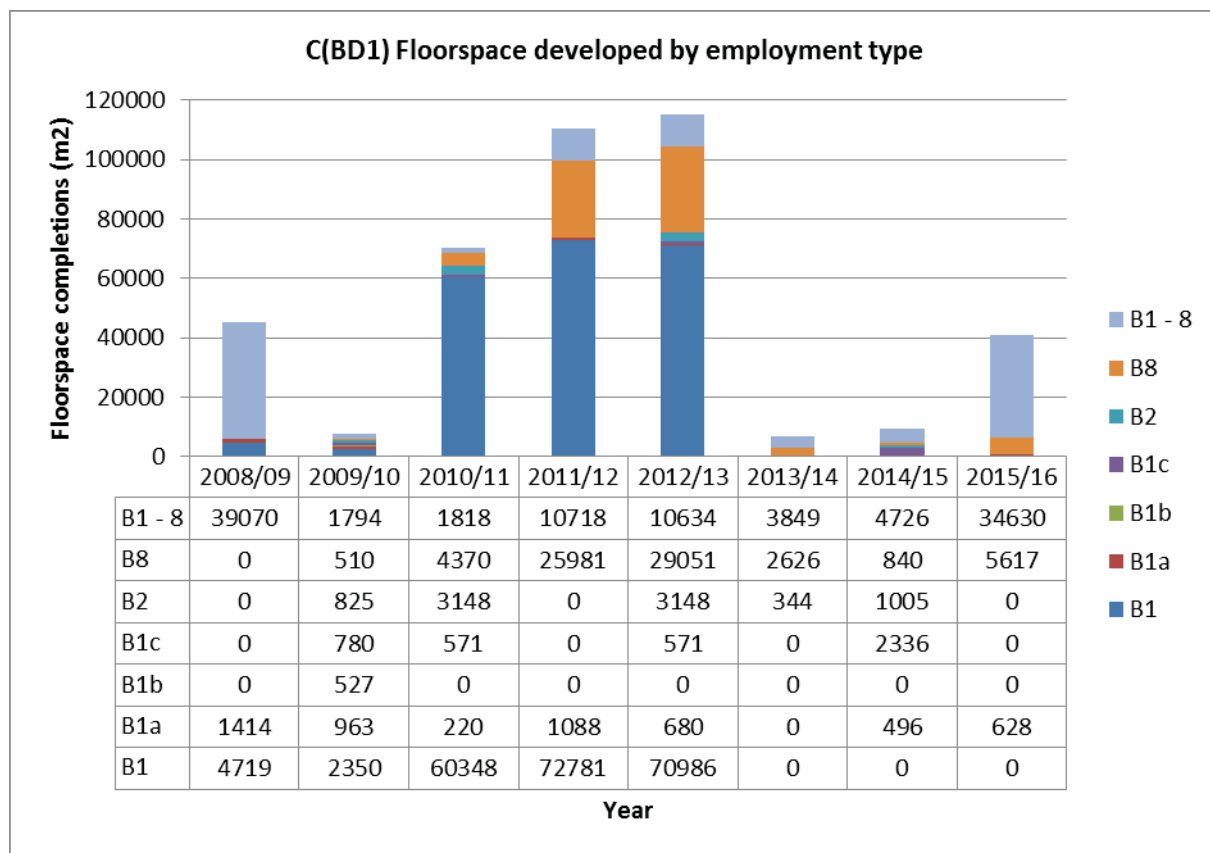
Policy SET 10 (Expansion of Existing Employment Sites)

- 4.41** The Council's overall approach is to retain existing employment sites and encourage new employment development within settlements. New allocations are set out in the Local Plan to support the economic success of the Borough.

C(BD1) Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type

- 4.42** As shown in Figure 13, the net gains in employment floorspace within the Borough fluctuate significantly each year. This is because the Council has permitted a number of large sites which, when developed, significantly influence the annual return.

Figure 12 – C(BD1) Amount of floor space developed for employment by type



Source (calculated from) *Industrial and Office Completions 2016* Hampshire County Council

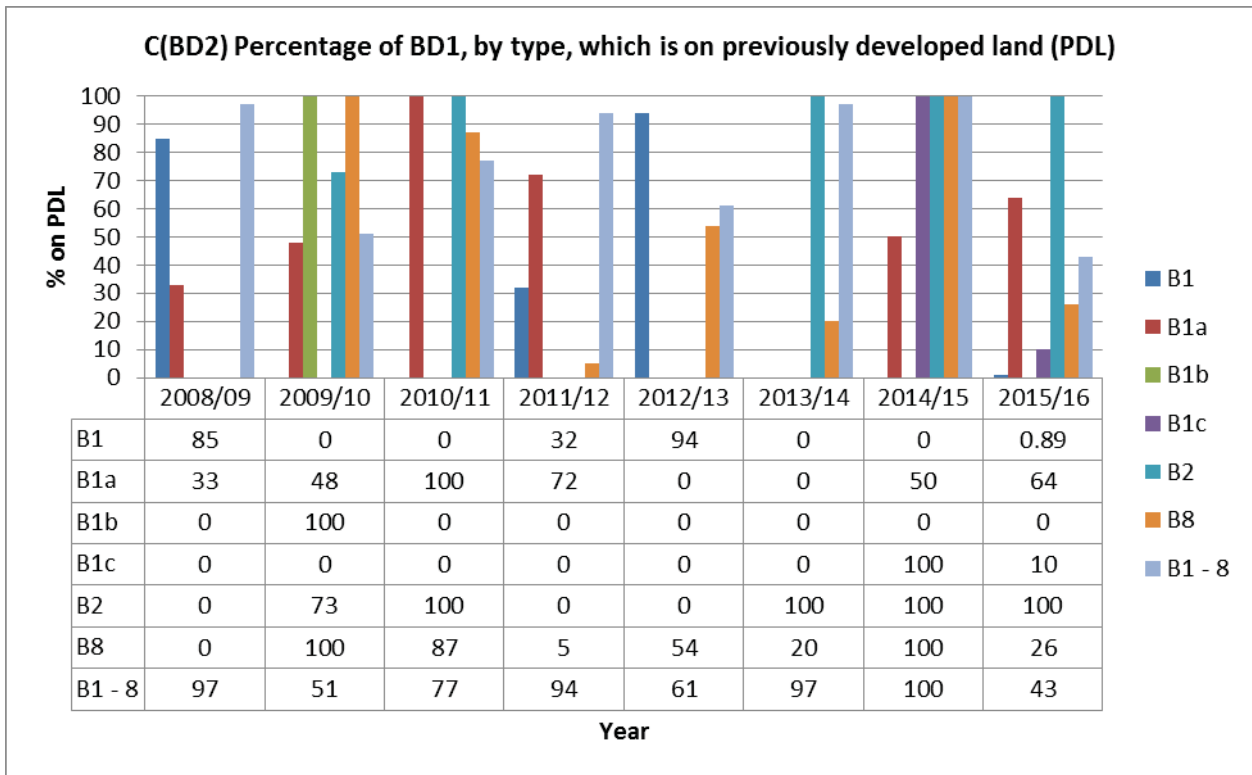
Notes:

1. Excludes sites less than 200m²
2. Gross figures are not included in the table as this information is not currently available

C(BD2) Percentage of BD1, by type, which is on previously developed land

4.43 Employment floorspace is categorised into three separate Use Classes as identified by the Use Classes Order. B1 is classified as Business and can include offices, research and development and light industry floorspace. B2 is classified as General Industrial Floorspace and B8 as Storage & Distribution space. Figure 13 shows the amount of development on previously developed land.

Figure 13 – C(BD2) Percentage of BD1 by type which is on Previously Developed Land



Source: calculated from *Office & Industrial Completions 2016*, Hampshire County Council

C(BD3) Employment land supply by type

4.44 As at 1st April 2016, there were 90.39 net hectares of available employment land (Figure 14). Figure 15 shows employment by type.

Source: calculated from *Industrial and Office Land Supply Schedule Hampshire County Council 2016*

Figure 14 - Available employment land

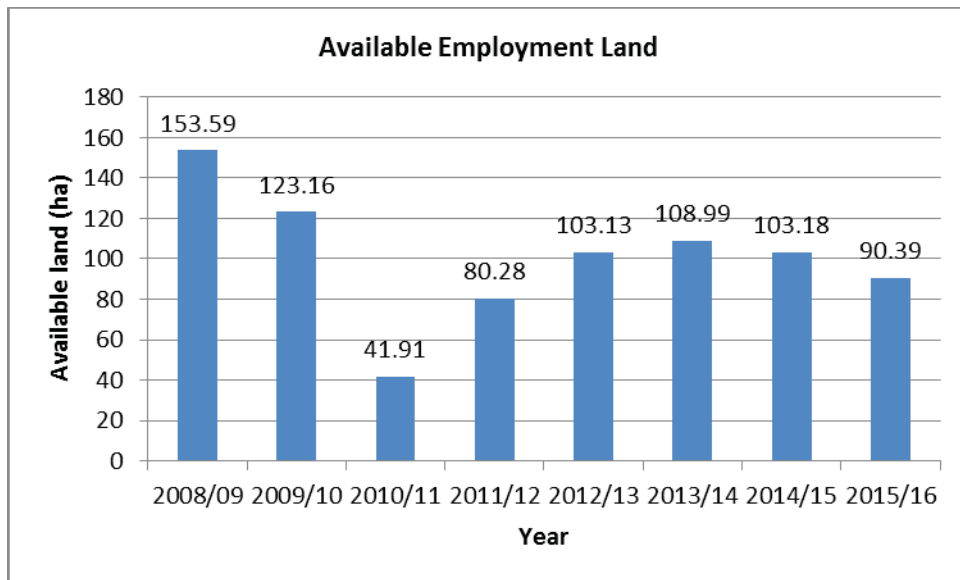
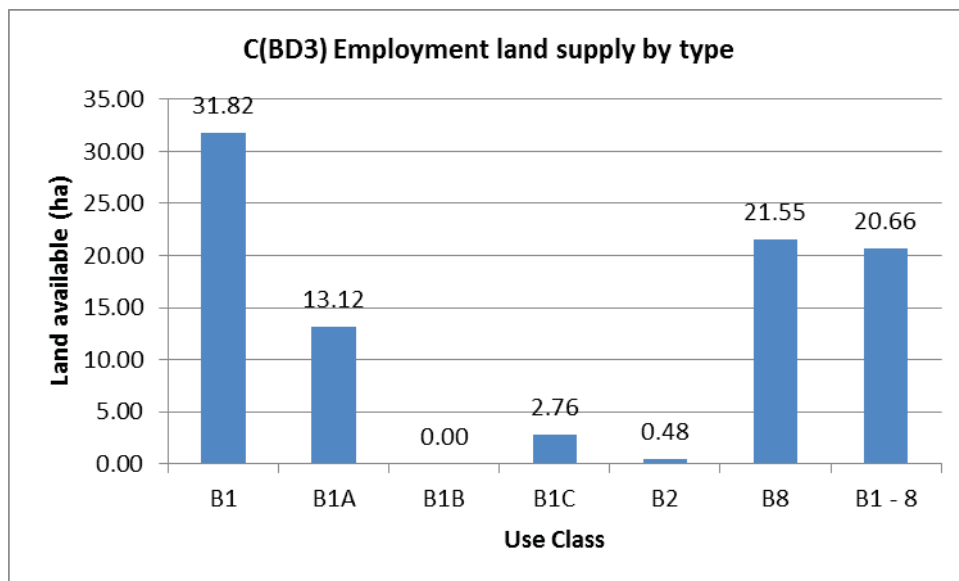


Figure 15 – C(BD3) Amount of employment land available according to type



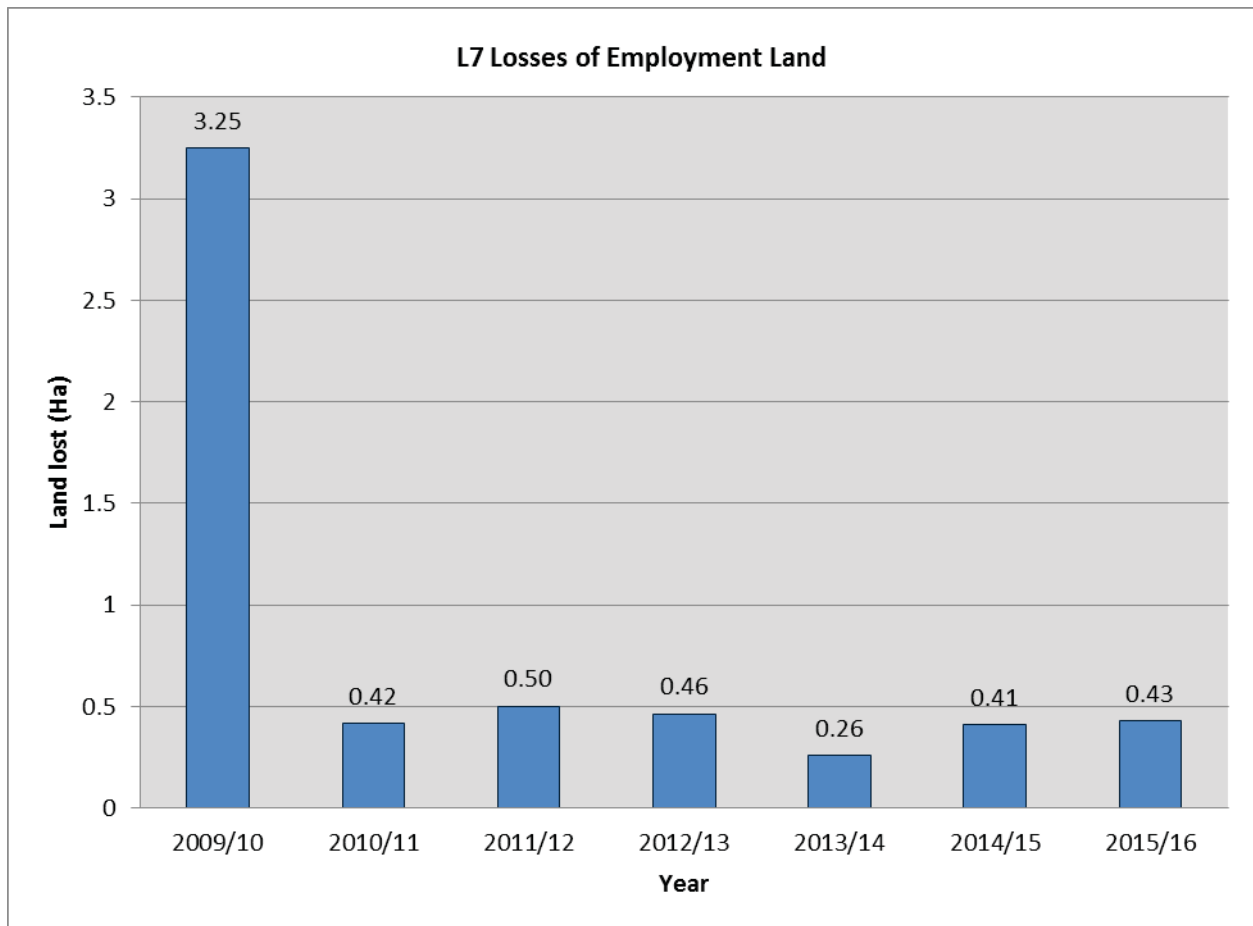
Source: calculated from *Industrial and Office Completions 2016*, Hampshire County Council

L7 Losses of employment land

4.45 Table 15 and Figure 17 shows employment land that was lost to non-employment development in 2015/16. This is no longer a key indicator but is included to identify local trends. This data is provided by Hampshire County Council, who have taken a strict interpretation of what constitutes loss of employment land.

Table 15 – L7 Loss of employment land in Test Valley

APPLICATION REFERENCE	LOCATION	PROPOSAL	EXISTING LAND USE	NET LOSS (HECTARES)
12/01683/FULLS	Coopers House, The Horsefair, Romsey	Change of use from offices to 8 flats	B1a	0.09
13/01832/FULLN	Kwik Fit, New Street, Andover	Demolish existing building and erect a restaurant with drive-through facility	B2	0.042
13/02672/FULLS	Former Council Offices, Duttons Road, Romsey	Demolish council offices and erect a block of 52 sheltered apartments for the elderly and a pair of semi-detached houses	B1a	0.111
14/00975/PDJS	Abbey Walk, Church Street, Romsey	Prior Notification – convert offices into 7 residential units	B1a	0.032
15/00621/FULLN	24A High Street, Andover	Convert offices into 7 dwellings	B1a	0.0368
15/00701/FULLS	The Wheelwrights, Houghton	Convert workshop and office into dwelling	B1a	0.0292
15/01962/PDOS	10-13 Latimer Walk, Romsey	Prior Notification – convert first floor B1 offices into residential	B1a	0.035
16/00092/PDOS	96 The Hundred, Romsey	Prior Notification – Convert B1A offices into a dwelling	B1a	0.0214

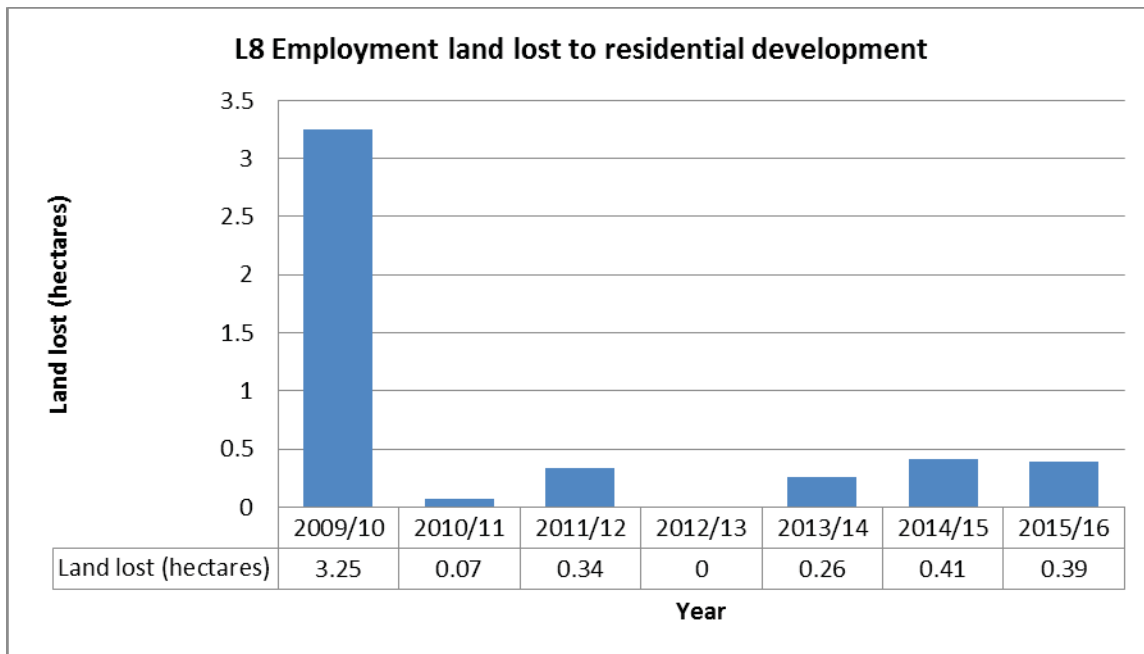
Figure 16 – L7 Loss of employment land in Test Valley

Source: *Test Valley Completed Losses & Prior Approvals*, 2016, Hampshire County Council

- 4.46** None of this land was from development or regeneration areas as there are no such allocations in the adopted Local Plan (2006).

L8 Amount of employment land lost to residential development

- 4.47** Of the 0.4101 hectares of employment land lost, 90% of this was redeveloped into a residential use. Figure 18 shows the historic record of losses to residential development.

Figure 17 – L8 Quantity of employment land lost to residential development

Local Services

L12 Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development respectively

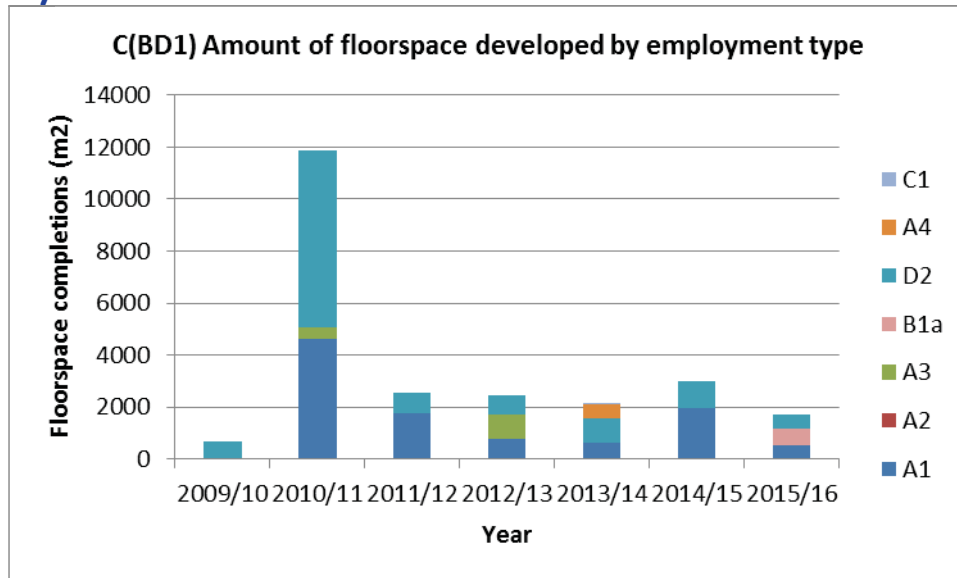
Table 16 – L12 Completed retail, office and leisure development in Test Valley

Use class	District total floor space (m ²)										
	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16
A1	5035	713	240	2048	0	4620	1751	782	629	1946	527
A2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A3	0	0	0	0	0	440	0	910	0	0	0
B1a	406	1356	1909	1414	0	0	0	0	0	0	628
D2	2696	240	3274	1528	684	6823	809	753	932	1051	553
A4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	565	0	0
C1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0
Total	8137	2309	5423	4990	648	11883	2560	2445	2148	2997	1708

Note: A4 and C1 are new use classes that have been added which relate to retail office and leisure development

Source: (calculated from) *Industrial and Office Completions* and *Retail and Leisure Completions* (Hampshire County Council, 2016)

Figure 18 – C(BD1) Amount of completed retail office and leisure development respectively



C(BD4) Completed retail, office and leisure development respectively in town

Centres (Romsey and Andover)

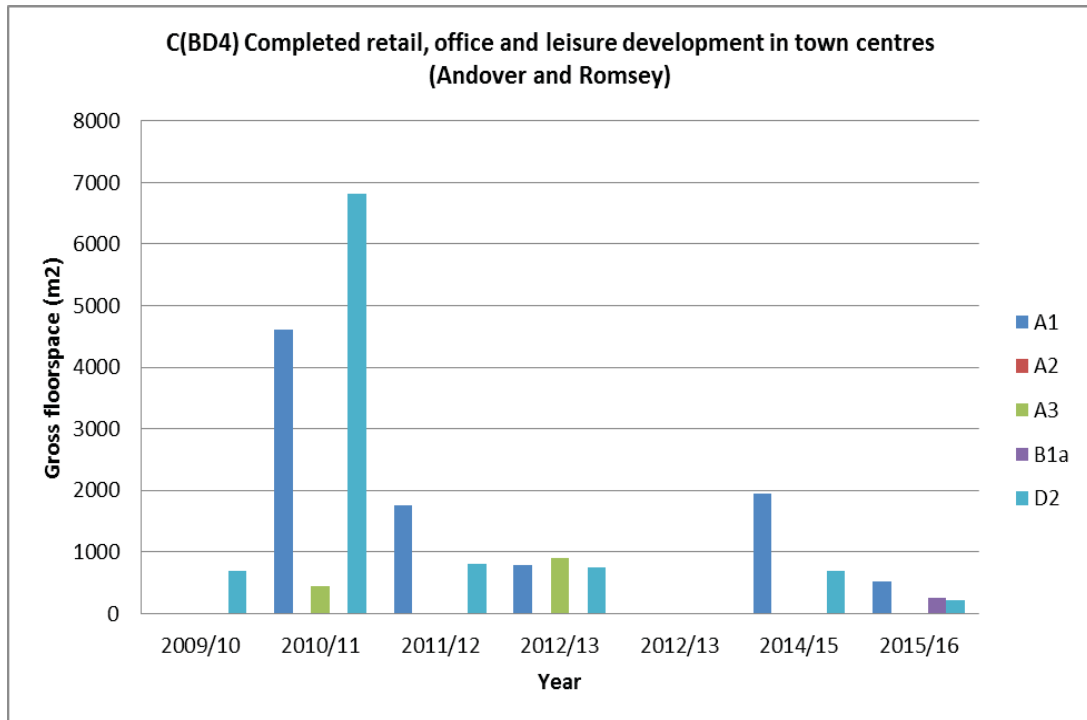
Table 17 – C(BD4) Completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres in Test Valley

Use class	District total floor space (m ²)						
	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16
A1	0	4620	1751	0	0	1946	527
A2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A3	0	440	0	0	0	0	0
B1a	0	0	0	0	0	0	249
D2	684	6823	809	0	0	698	223
Total	684	11883	2524	0	0	2644	999

Source: (calculated from) *Industrial and Office Completions and Retail and Leisure Completions* (Hampshire County Council, 2016)

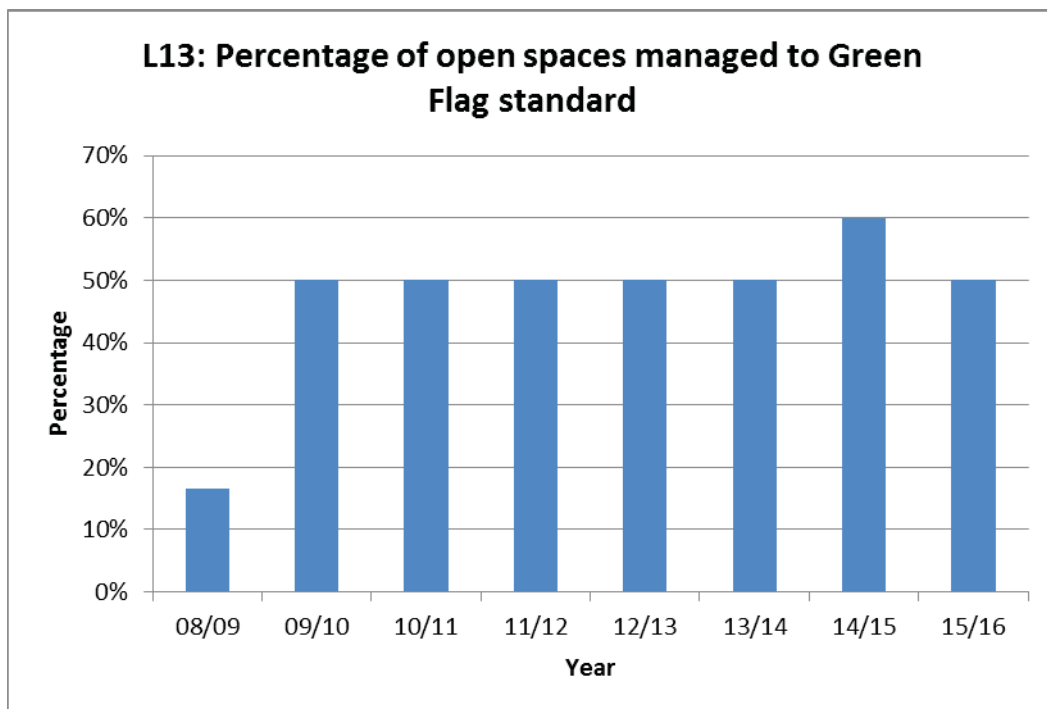
4.48 The high level of completions for retail office and leisure development within the reporting year as shown in table 16 and 17 has influenced the results for this indicator.

Figure 19 – C(BD4) Amount of completed retail office and leisure development respectively in town centres



L13 Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard

4.49 In 2015/16, the following open spaces retained Green Flag Award status; War Memorial Park, Romsey; Rooksbury Mill, Andover; and Valley Park Woodlands, Valley Park. Figure 21 shows that 50% of open spaces are managed to Green Flag standard. There remains an aspiration to achieve a fourth Green Flag for a site in Andover before the end of 2017.

Figure 20 – L13 Percentage of open spaces managed to Green Flag award standard

Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP)

4.50 Four major projects have been delivered in 2015/16 which meets the requirements of the LBAP:

- **Test Valley Dormouse Project:**
 - This partnership of Test Valley Borough Council, The Woodland Trust, Hampshire Dormouse Group and The People's Trust for Endangered Species. The project is currently mapping the distribution of dormice in north Test Valley and has involved land owner contact and site surveys. The intention is to gain a comprehensive understanding of dormouse distribution and work with landowners providing management advice and offering funding to deliver planting projects to reconnect fragmented woodlands and hedgerow corridors. A contract for the initial survey work is underway with reporting back expected in September 2015. Stage two will be habitat management and landowner advice.
- **Fishlake Meadows Reserve:**
 - The site, which is a 60 hectare mosaic of wetland, fenland, swam and open water, will be transferred to the Council in the autumn of 2016. The Council have been working with the developer Bellway Homes on the early management of this site, which began in November 2015.
- **Winning Ways for Wildlife Project:**
 - This project is continuing with monitoring populations of willow tit and Duke of Burgundy

butterfly in northern Test Valley. Work this year has concentrated on providing habitat advice to landowners.

- **River Anton Enhancement Scheme:**

- Work to restore sections of the River Anton has progressed. Projects are concentrating on the town centre with a feasibility for the restoration of the urban reach expected to commence May 2017.

C(E3) Renewable Energy Generation

- 4.51** Building Control records show that there were 5 applications for solar panel installations in the Borough within the reporting period. This is a small increase in the number of solar panel installations, with 4 applications being submitted in 2014/15.

5 Integrating Transport and Land Use (Chapter 7)

Local Plan Objective

To achieve a pattern of land use and a network of transport links that reduce the need to travel through the location and design of development and by encouraging the use of alternatives to the car.

Policy TRA 01 (Travel Generating Development)

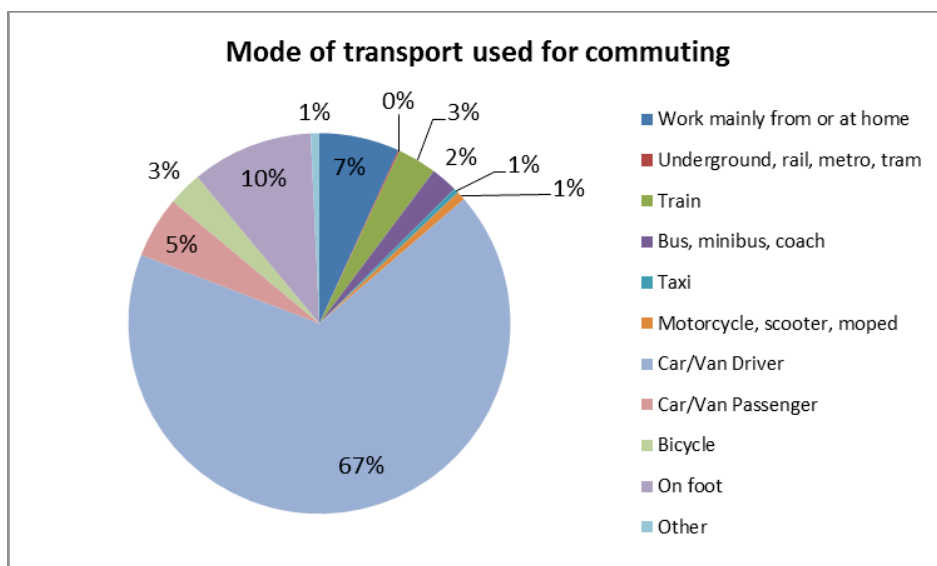
Policy TRA 02 (Parking Standards)

Policy TRA 03 (Public Transport Infrastructure)

Policy TRA 04 (Financial Contributions to Transport Infrastructure)

5.1 The Borough is a relatively affluent area where car ownership and use is higher than the national average. In the rural parts of the Borough, where the availability of frequent public transport services is limited, reliance on the private car is high.

Figure 21 - Mode of transport used for commuting, Test Valley Borough

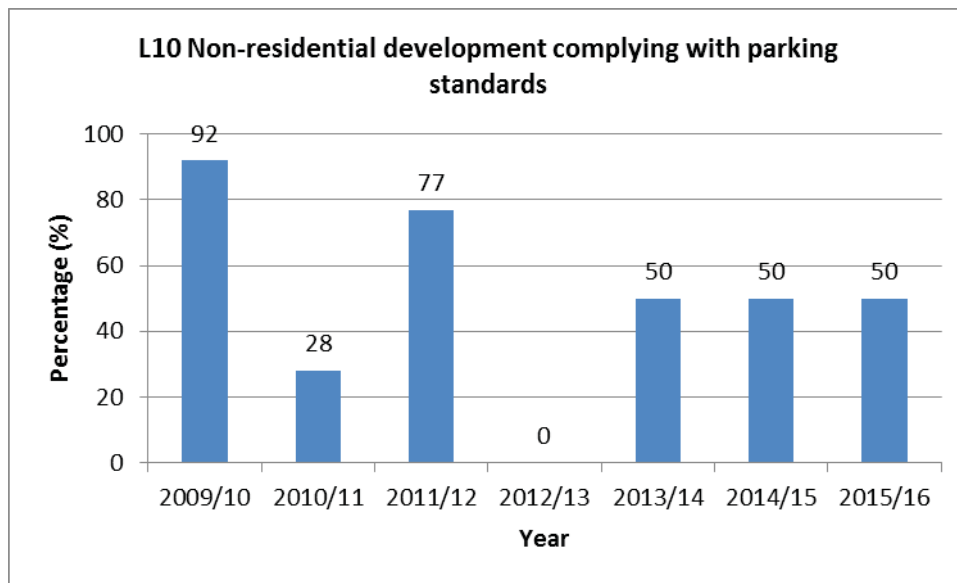


Source: ONS Census, 2011

- 5.2** Figure 22 illustrates that a significant majority of the Borough's population commute to work by car. Walking to work is the second most common method, while public transport use is limited.

L10 Percentage of completed non-residential development complying with car-parking standards

Figure 22 - Percentage of completed non-residential development complying with car parking standards



- 5.3** Of the non-residential sites completed during the recording period, 8 sites complied with the adopted Local Plan (2006) parking standards. This equates to 50% of the development sites as shown in figure 23.
- 5.4** Table 18 shows that seven sites were found to exceed car parking standards during the reporting year. Four sites were found to under-provide car parking standards but this was accepted as the site was close to transport routes and was found to not have an impact on the existing highway network.

Table 18 - Non-residential development complying with car parking standards (April 2015 to March 2016)

Number of non-residential sites completed during 2015/16	16
Number of non-residential sites completed during 2015/2016 which comply with the adopted Local Plan (2006) parking standards	8
Number of non-residential sites completed during 2015/2016 where there was an under-provision of car parking standards	4
Number of non-residential sites completed during 2015/2016 which exceeded car parking standards	7

L11 Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes of public transport time of local services

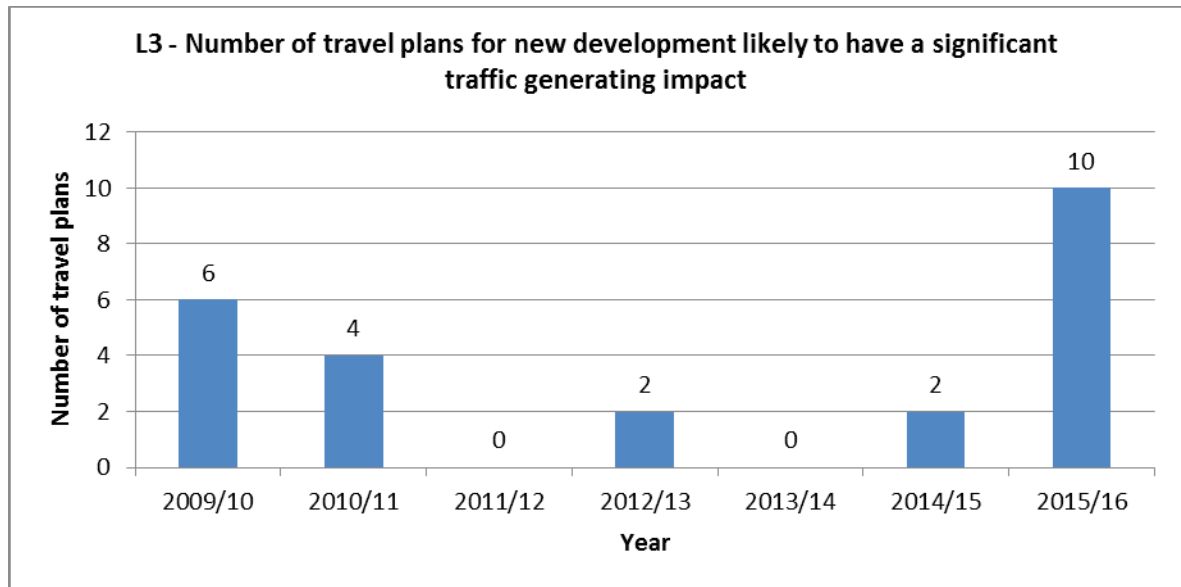
- 5.5** This information is provided from Hampshire County Council and due to staff shortages was not available for inclusion within the AMR. The Council is reviewing other sources of data for future AMRs.

L3 – Number of Travel Plans for new developments likely to have significant traffic generating impact

- 5.6** Ten travel plans were completed and approved within the reporting period:

- Staff Travel Plan for Aldi, Weyhill
- Rownhams Farm, Nursling & Rownhams
- Land at Rownhams, Nursling & Rownhams
- Ganger Farm, Romsey
- East Anton secondary school site, Andover
- Andover Airfield, Andover
- Lidl Distribution Centre, Nursling
- Redbridge Lane, Nursling
- Weyhill Nurseries, Weyhill
- Land west of Baroona, Romsey

- 5.7** Figure 23 shows the present and historical number of new travel plans adopted in Test Valley.

Figure 23 – L3 Number of new travel plans adopted within Test Valley

6 Design (Chapter 8)

Local Plan Objective

To enhance the quality of design of the built environment by ensuring that new development is visually attractive, locally distinctive, legible, safe and secure.

Policy DES 01 (Landscape Character)

Policy DES 02 (Settlement Character)

Policy DES 03 (Transport Corridors)

Policy DES 04 (Route Networks)

Policy DES 05 (Layout and Siting)

Policy DES 06 (Scale, Height, and Massing)

Policy DES 07 (Appearance, Details and Materials)

Policy DES 08 (Trees and Hedgerows)

Policy DES 09 (Wildlife and Amenity Features)

Policy DES 10 (New Landscape Planting)

Policy DES 11 (Shop Fronts)

Policy DES 12 (Signs)

Policy DES 13 (Shutters)

- 6.1** It is difficult to objectively assess the performance of design policies.
- 6.2** A review of the appeal decisions involving design issues has been undertaken. In 2015/16 there were 19 appeals against refusal of planning permission involving design issues (policies DES 01 – DES 07 of the BLP 2006. Of these, 11 were dismissed, and 8 were allowed.
- 6.3** A total of 58% of determined appeals were dismissed.

7 Safeguarding Amenity (Chapter 9)

Local Plan Objective

To ensure that the Borough's residents can enjoy their homes and public spaces without undue disturbance or intrusion from neighbouring uses.

Policy AME 01 (Privacy and Private Open Space)

Policy AME 02 (Daylight and Sunlight)

Policy AME 03 (Artificial Light Intrusion)

Policy AME 04 (Noise and Vibration)

Policy AME 05 (Unpleasant Emissions)

- 7.1** It is difficult to objectively assess the performance of amenity policies. A review of the appeal decisions during the reporting period indicates that amenity policies AME 01 – AME 05 featured in 13 appeals, of which 11 were dismissed and 2 were allowed.

8 Proposals for Andover (Chapter 10)

Local Plan Objective

To meet the needs for housing, employment, community facilities, tourism and infrastructure in Andover in ways that support viable communities, maintain a robust local economy and maintain the high quality environment of the area.

Andover Town Centre

- 8.1** The town centre serves not only the town itself but a large and mainly rural catchment area. The population of the area is approximately 70,000. In relation to convenience shopping Andover achieves a high level of expenditure, reflecting the long distances to other major centres. For comparison goods, however, the town is less successful with competition from neighbouring centres such as Basingstoke, Winchester, Salisbury and Southampton.
- 8.2** The Local Plan chapter for Andover sets out a number of policies which are concerned with the allocation of land for development.

Ground floor uses in Andover Town Centre

Policy AND 07.2 (Ground Floor Uses in the Andover Primary Shopping Areas)

- 8.3** The Council surveys shop frontages approximately every 6 months. Table 19 shows Local Plan targets for the maximum percentage of non-A1 (retail shops) at floor level in Andover Town Centre, against the actual percentage. The policy is to limit the amount of non-retail uses in the Primary Shopping Areas so as to avoid “dead frontages” in the main shopping streets.

L4 – Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage targets (Andover)

Table 19 – L4 Percentage non-A1 (Shops) Use Class within Andover's Primary Shopping Area (October 2015)

	Oct-07	Oct-08	Oct-09	Oct-10	Oct-11	Oct-12	Oct-13	Oct-14	Oct-15	
	Actual %									Target
Bridge Street	37	33	34	37	37	37	37	42	47	40%
Chantry Centre	10	10	9	10	10	10	12	12	12	15%
High Street (Lower)	43	46	45	46	46	46	46	45	45	50%
Union Street	35	39	39	40	40	40	40	40	39	30%
High Street (Upper)	8	10	8	8	8	10	12	16	16	15%

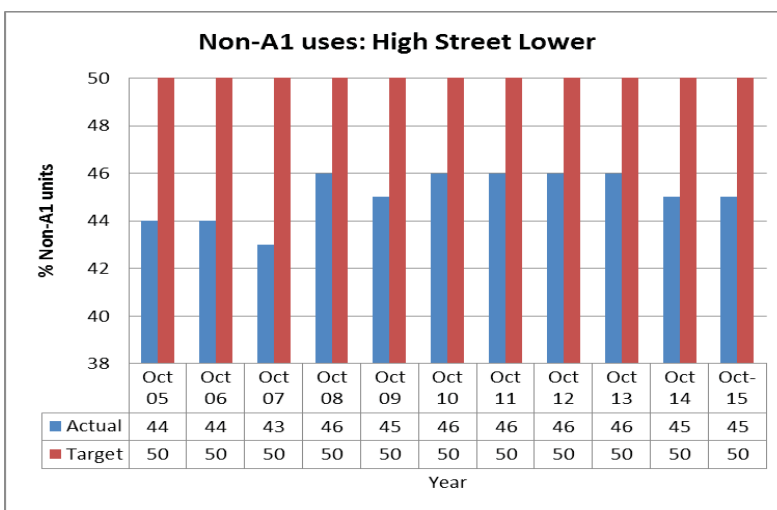
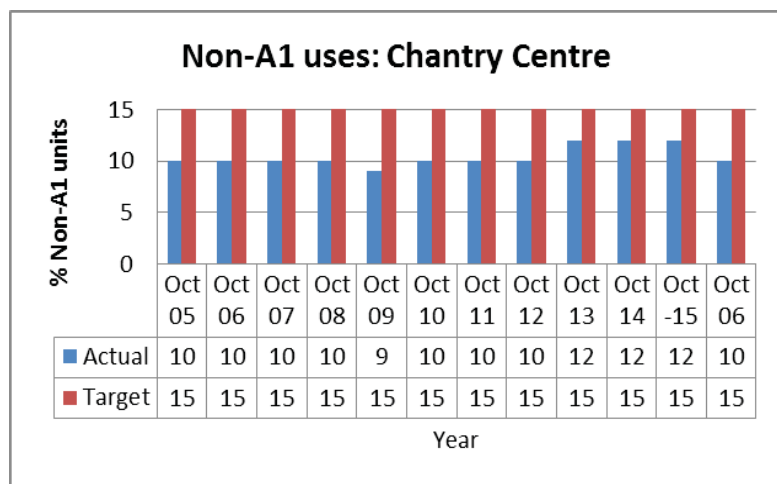
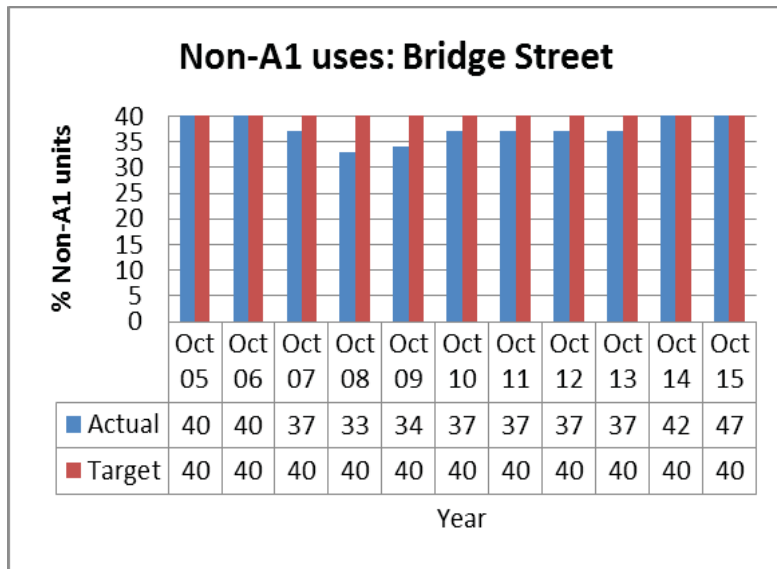
- 8.4** The shop frontage monitoring reveals that the Chantry Centre and the High Street Lower continue to be within the target set for the percentage of non-A1 uses (A2: Financial & Professional Services, A3: Restaurants & Cafes, A4: Drinking Establishments, and A5: Hot Food Takeaways) in the Primary Shopping Area.
- 8.5** Overall, there has been a constant trend in the percentage of non-A1 uses between the reporting period 2014/15 and 2015/16 with the exception of Bridge Street which has increased and Union Street which has decreased.

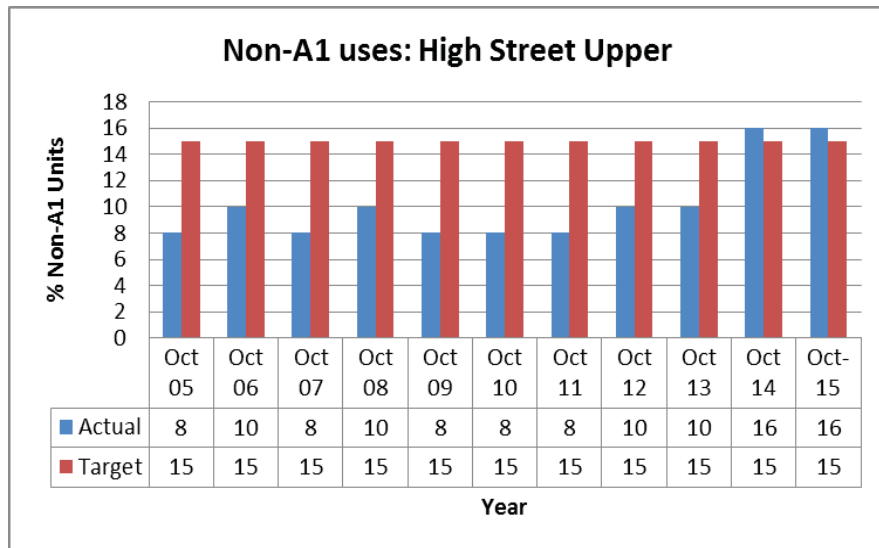
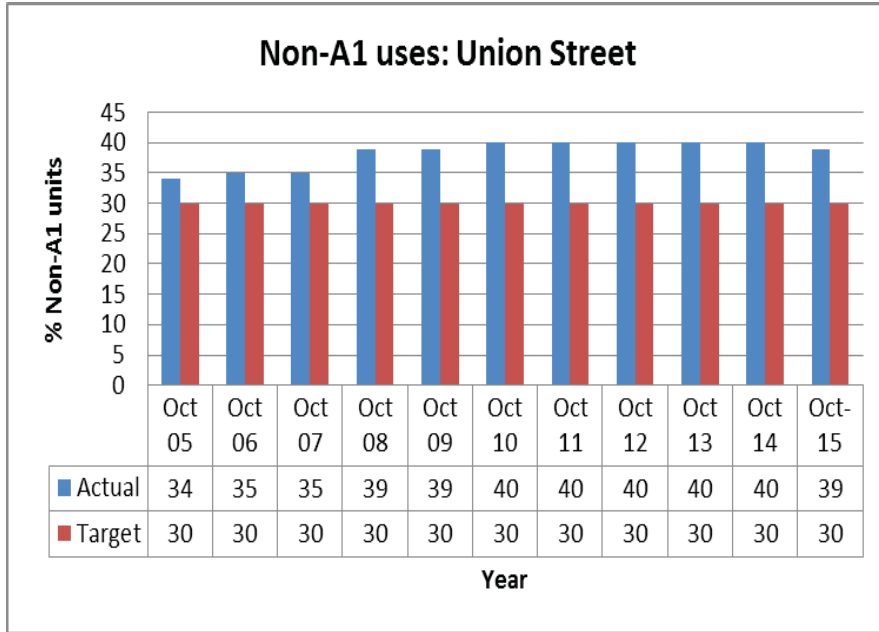
Frontage Monitoring Update: 31st March 2016 – 1st October 2016

The primary shopping frontages in Andover have been revised and extended in the adopted Revised Local Plan and no longer purely correspond to the streets in the above table.

An update taken in May 2016 found that the percentage of non-A1 use in Andover Primary Frontage area was 33%, against a target of 30%.

Figure 24 – L4 Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage targets (Andover)



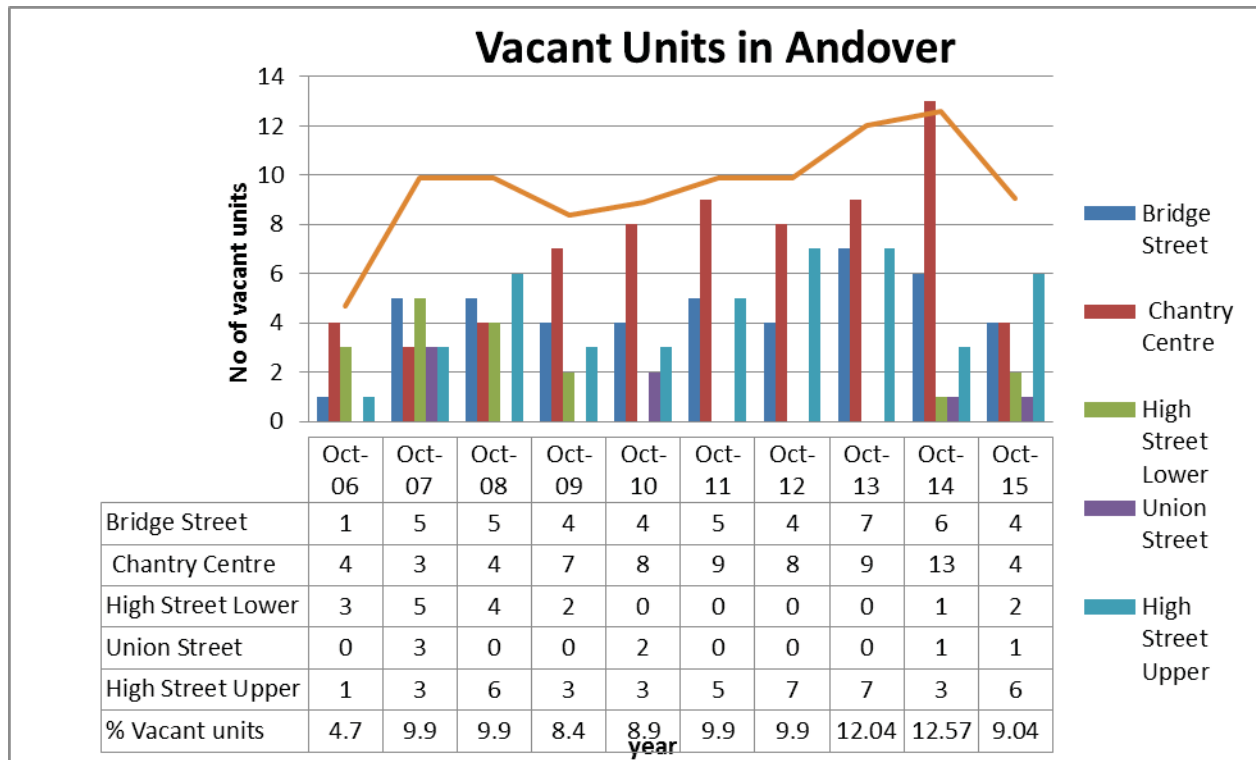


Vacant Units in Andover Town Centre

- 8.6** The Council regularly monitors the number of vacant units in the town centre, normally twice per annum. This helps to assess the vitality of the town.
- 8.7** The number of separate units in the town does not necessarily remain constant; some units might be sub-divided into two or more units or new units developed. This data gives a general picture of the prosperity of the shopping centre.

8.8 In the reporting year (2015/16) the total number of vacant units decreased from 24 to 17, representing 9.04% (Figure 26).

Figure 25 - Percentage of Vacant Units in Andover Town Centre (2005 to 2015)



Vacant Units Update: 31st March 2016 – 1st October 2016

At May 2016, there were 21 vacant units in the Andover Primary Frontage Area, which equates to 9.38% of all units.

9 Proposals for Southern Test Valley (Chapter 11)

Local Plan Objective

To meet the needs for housing, employment, community facilities, tourism and infrastructure in Southern Test Valley in ways that support viable communities, maintain a robust local economy and maintain the high quality environment of the area.

- 9.1** The local plan chapter for Southern Test Valley sets out policies which are concerned with the allocation of land for development.

Romsey Town Centre

- 9.2** The town centre serves the town of Romsey itself plus the wider, predominantly rural, area to the north east and west. The population of the catchment area is approximately 47,600.¹⁵ The town centre provides for a range of convenience and comparison goods although the proximity to Southampton means that there is a significant outflow of expenditure.

Ground floor uses in Romsey Town Centre

Policy STV 08.2 (Ground Floor Uses in the Romsey Primary Shopping Areas)

- 9.3** The Council surveys shop frontages approximately every 6 months. Table 20 shows Local Plan targets for the maximum percentage of non-A1 (retail shops) at floor level in Romsey town centre, against the actual percentage. The policy is to limit the amount of non-retail uses in the Primary Shopping Areas so as to avoid “dead frontages” in the main shopping streets.

15 Based on *Small Area Population Forecast (SAPF)* Hampshire County Council 2015

*L5 – Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage targets (Romsey)***Table 20 – L5 Percentage of non-A1 (Shops) Use Class within Romsey's Primary Shopping Areas (October 2015)**

	Oct-07	Oct-08	Oct-09	Oct-10	Oct-11	Oct-12	Oct-13	Oct-14	Oct-15	Target
	Actual %									
Bell Street	32	28	28	29	29	29	29	29	28	25%
Market Place/ Church Street	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	30	30	35%
Latimer Street	38	33	31	35	35	32	32	35	39	35%
Market Place	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	55%
The Hundred	24	25	25	24	24	24	24	22	22	25%

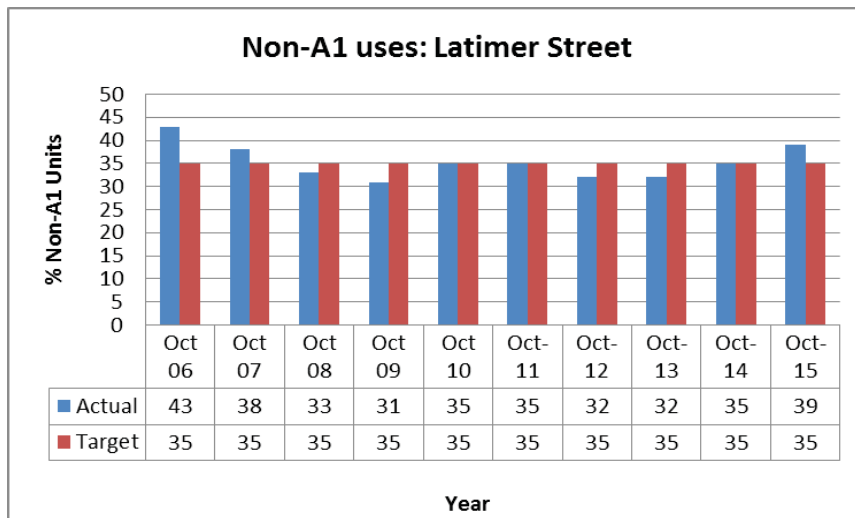
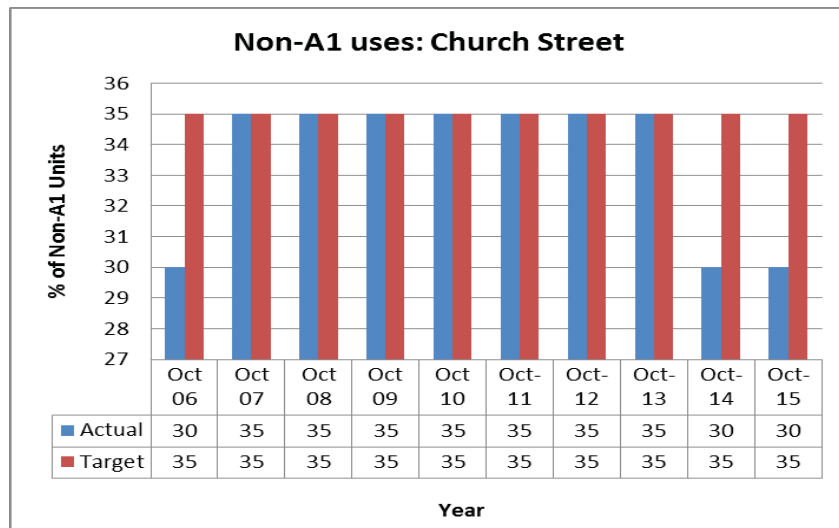
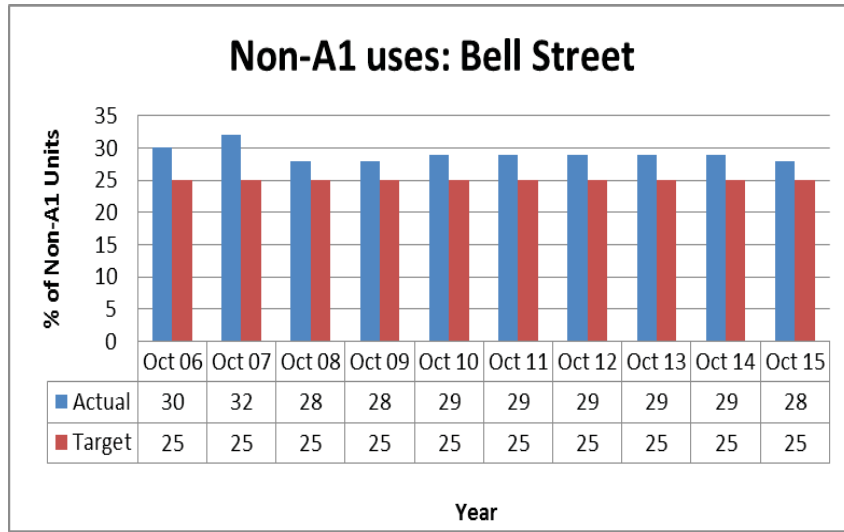
- 9.4** Table 20 indicates that in October 2015, non A1 use remained similar in Market Place/Church Street, Market Place and The Hundred; decreased in Bell Street; and increased in Latimer Street.

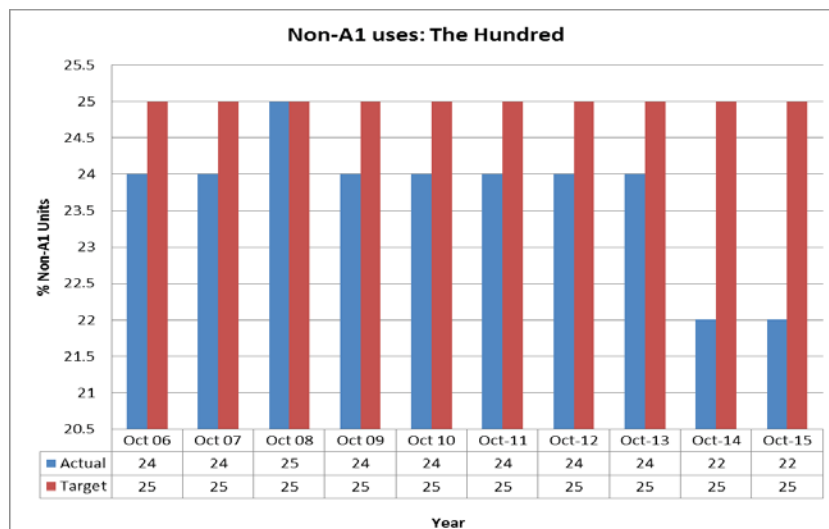
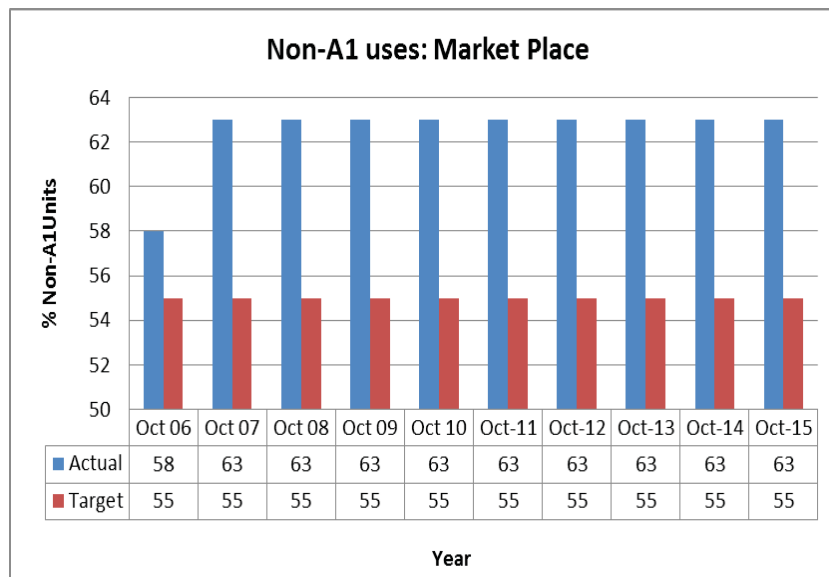
Frontage Monitoring Update: 31st March 2016 - 1st October 2016

The primary shopping frontages in Romsey have been revised and extended in the adopted Revised Local Plan and no longer purely correspond to the streets in the above table.

An update taken at May 2016 found that the percentage of non-A1 use in the Romsey Primary Frontage area was 33%, against a target of 35%.

Figure 26 – L5 Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage Targets (Romsey)

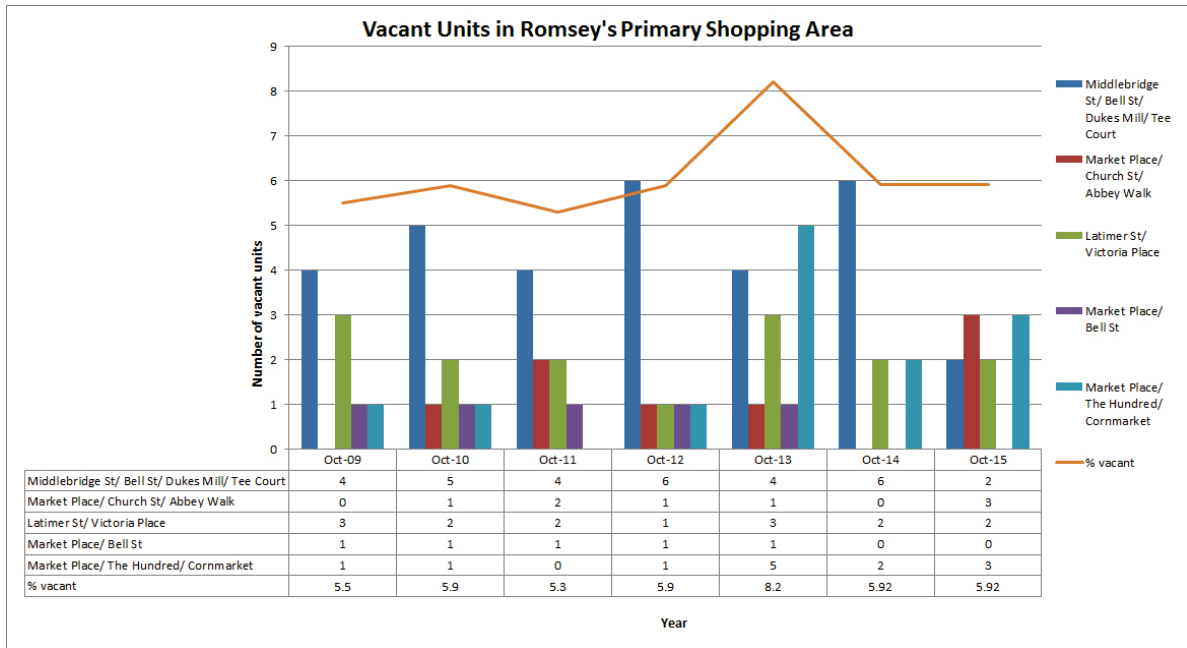




Vacant Units in Romsey Town Centre

9.5 The Council annually monitors the number of vacant units in the town centre. This helps to assess the vitality of the town's shopping centre.

Figure 27 - Percentage of Vacant Units in Romsey Town Centre (2009 – 2015)



9.6 The number of separate units in the town does not necessarily remain constant, some units might be split in to two or more units or new units developed, for example, but this data does give a general picture of the prosperity of the shopping centre.

9.7 The number of vacant units in Romsey remains 10. This represents 5.92% of all units (Figure 28).

Vacant Units Update: 31st March 2016 - 1st October 2016

As of May 2016, there were 9 vacant units in the Romsey Primary Frontage Area, which equates to 5.33% of all units.

10 Conclusion

- 10.1** This report is the twelfth AMR produced by the Council. It has built upon eleven previous reports which highlighted some difficulties in collecting relevant information for the core output indicators. The Council has again worked closely with other organisations to provide the monitoring information and will continue to do so.
- 10.2** This latest AMR has continued the contextual indicators and also the retained removed core output indicators to better describe the general context of the Borough. The Council will continue to identify useful opportunities to add more local output indicators to improve the monitoring of policy implementation in future AMRs.
- 10.3** The AMR may be expanded in the coming years to meet the monitoring requirements of the DPDs and SPDs prepared for the Council's Development Plan.
- 10.4** The Borough has seen an increase in the number of housing completions and housing permissions compared to the previous reporting year, and the delivery of affordable dwellings remains above target. The availability of Borough-wide employment land remains high. The Council has performed well in the collection and distribution of Public Open Space funds.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Quick reference list of Core Output Indicators and Local Output Indicators

Core Output Indicators		Result	Page
Business Development			
BD1	Amount of land developed for employment by type	40,875m ²	60
BD2	Percentage of 1a, by type, which is on Previously Developed Land	20%	61
BD3	Employment Land Available by type	90.39ha	62
BD4	Total Amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses'	999m ²	67
Housing			
H1 H2	Plan period and housing targets Housing Trajectory showing: net additional dwellings – previous years; net additional dwellings – reporting year; net additional dwellings – future years; and managed delivery target	See Appendices 6, 7 & 8	See Appendices 6, 7 & 8
H3	Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land	3%	52
H4	Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)	3	57
H5	Affordable housing completions	247	54
H6	Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments	No data available	51
Environmental Quality			
E1	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flooding and water quality grounds	0	40
E2	Change in areas of biodiversity importance	9,299ha	31
E3	Renewable Energy Generation	5	70

Minerals			
Not applicable (Hampshire County Council)		-	-
Waste			
Not applicable (Hampshire County Council)		-	-
Local Output Indicators			
L1	Number of planning applications where air quality was assessed as a material consideration	12	43
L2	Deliver 200 affordable dwellings per year	247	54
L3	Number of Travel Plans for new developments likely to have significant traffic generating impact	10	73
L4	Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage targets (Andover)	See table	
L5	Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage targets (Romsey)	See table	
L6	Percentage of waste recycled in Test Valley	32.7%	41
L7	Losses of employment land in development/regeneration areas and (ii) local authority area	i) 0ha ii)0.43ha	64
L8	Amount of employment land lost to residential development	0.39 ha	65
L9	Percentage of new dwellings completed at: less than 30 dwellings per hectare; between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and Above 50 dwellings per hectare.	36.1% 49.3% 14.6%	53
L10	Percentage of completed non-residential development complying with car-parking standards set out in the local development framework	50%	72
L11	Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, employment and a major health centre	No Data Available	73
L12	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development	1708m ²	66
L13	Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard	50%	69
L14/ E2	Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including: (i) change in priority habitats and species (by type); and (ii) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance	9,299ha	36

Appendix 2: International Wildlife Designations in Test Valley

Designation	Locations
Special Area of Conservation (SAC) (European)	Emer Bog, Baddesley Common Mottisfont Bats, Mottisfont The New Forest Porton Down Salisbury Plain Solent Maritime
Special Protection Areas (SPA) (European)	The New Forest Porton Down River Test Salisbury Plain The Solent and Southampton Water
Ramsar Sites (International)	The New Forest The Solent and Southampton Water
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (National)	Baddesley Common and Emer Bog Bransbury Common Brickworth Down & Dean Hill Brockley Warren Broughton Down Chilbolton Common Danebury Hill Dunbridge Pit East Aston Common Lower Test Valley Mottisfont Bats The New Forest Porton Down Quarley Hill Fort Ratlake Meadows River Test Stockbridge Common Marsh Stockbridge Down Stockbridge Fen Trodds Copse

Source: Designated Sites, Natural England 2016 <https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk>

Appendix 3: Distribution of Hampshire BAP Species (N=50) For Annual Reporting from 2000 to 2011

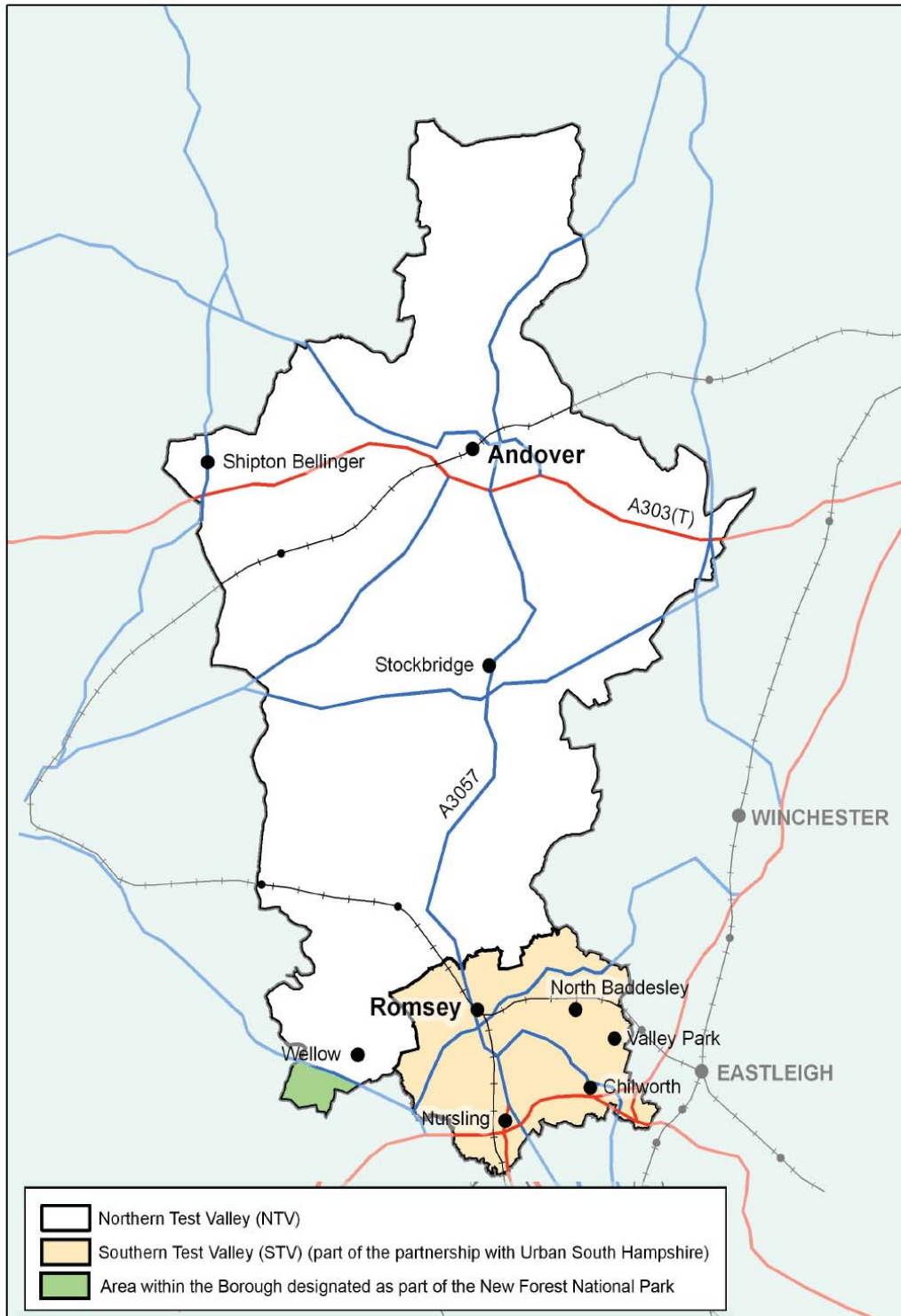
Scientific name	Common name	Group	Test Valley
<i>Triturus Cristatus</i>	Great Crested Newt	Amphib	✓
<i>Bombus Humilis</i> 1	Brown-band Carder Bee	Bees	✓
<i>Lucanus Cervus</i>	Stag Beetle	Beetles	✓
<i>Alauda Arvensis</i>	Skylark	Birds	✓
<i>Branta Bernicla Bernicla</i>	Dark-bellied Brent Goose	Birds	✓
<i>Caprimulgus Europ</i>	Nightjar	Birds	✓
<i>Lullula Arborea</i>	Woodlark	Birds	✓
<i>Luscinia Megarhynchos</i>	Nightingale	Birds	✓
<i>Emberizac Alandra</i>	Corn Bunting	Birds	✓
<i>Perdix Perdix</i>	Grey Partridge	Birds	✓
<i>Pyrrhula Pyrrhula</i>	Bullfinch	Birds	✓
<i>Streptopelia Turtur</i>	Turtle Dove	Birds	✓
<i>Sylvia Undata</i>	Dartford Warbler	Birds	X
<i>Tringa Tetanus</i>	Redshank	Birds	✓
<i>Vanellus Vanellus</i>	Lapwing	Birds	✓
<i>Argynnis Paphia</i>	Silver-washed Fritillary	Butterflies	✓
<i>Cupido Minimus</i>	Small Blue	Butterflies	✓
<i>Hamearis Lucina</i>	Duke of Burgundy	Butterflies	✓
<i>Hesperia Comma</i>	Silver-spotted Skipper	Butterflies	✓
<i>Lysandra Coridon</i>	Chalkhill Blue	Butterflies	✓
<i>Plebejus Argus</i>	Silver-studded Blue	Butterflies	X
<i>Gammarus Insensibilis</i>	Lagoon Sand Shrimp	Crustacea	X
<i>Coenagrion Mercuriale</i>	Southern Damselfly	Dragonfly	✓
<i>Asilus Crabroniformis</i>	Hornet Robberfly	Flies	✓
<i>Carex Divisa</i>	Divided Sedge	Flw Plants	X
<i>Chamaemelum Nobile</i>	Chamomile	Flw Plants	✓
<i>Epipactis Phyllanthes</i>	Green flow Helleborine	Flw Plants	✓
<i>Gentiana Pneumon.</i>	Marsh Gentian	Flw Plants	✓
<i>Juniperus Communis</i>	Juniper	Flw Plants	✓
<i>Lithospermum Arvense</i>	Corn Gromwell	Flw Plants	✓
<i>Oenanthe Fluviatilis</i>	River Water-dropwort	Flw Plants	✓

Scientific name	Common name	Group	Test Valley
<i>Orchis Morio</i>	Green-winged Orchid	Flw Plants	✓
<i>Pulicaria Vulgaris</i>	Small Fleabane	Flw Plants	X
<i>Pulmonaria Longifolia</i>	Narrow Leaved Lungwort	Flw Plants	X
<i>Thesium Humifusum</i>	Bastard Toadflax	Flw Plants	✓
<i>Zostera Marina</i>	Eelgrass	Flw Plants	X
<i>Poronia Punctata</i>	Nail Fungus	Fungi	X
<i>Gomphocerippus Rufus</i>	Rufous Grasshopper	Grasshopper	X
<i>Arvicola Terrestris</i>	Water Vole	Mammals	✓
<i>Eptesicus Serotinus</i>	Serotine Bat	Mammals	✓
<i>Lepus Europaeus</i>	Brown Hare	Mammals	✓
<i>Muscardinus Avellan.</i>	Dormouse	Mammals	✓
<i>Vertigo Moulinsiana</i>	Desmoulin's Whorl Snail	Molluscs	✓
<i>Apoda Limacodes</i>	Festoon	Moths	✓
<i>Catocala Promissa</i>	Light Crimson Underwing	Moths	✓
<i>Hemaris Fuciformis</i>	Broad-bord Bee Hawk	Moths	✓
<i>Hypena Rostralis</i>	Buttoned Snout	Moths	✓
<i>Minoa Murinata</i>	Drab Looper	Moths	✓
<i>Shargacucullia Lychnitis</i>	Striped Lychnis	Moths	✓
<i>Coronella Austriaca</i>	Smooth Snake	Reptiles	X
		Total	41

Notes:

✓ means the particular species occurs 1 in the District (2005 – 2016), from records held by HBIC and those received from the species groups.

Appendix 4: Map illustrating Northern Test Valley and Southern Test Valley



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 Test Valley Borough Council 100024295 2008.

Scale: Not To Scale
 September 2008



Appendix 5: Housing Trajectory Guidance Note Summary

HOUSING TRAJECTORY

Row A Total completions for past years, from allocated sites

Row B Total completions for past years, from unallocated sites

Row C Total completions for past years (sum of allocated sites plus unallocated sites)

Row D Total projected completions for current and future years

Row E Cumulative completions for each year (sum of completions for current and past years)

Row F PLAN figure – annual strategic requirement (set out by the Local Plan)

Row G MONITOR figure – number of cumulative completions above or below the PLAN figure (F)¹⁶

Row H MANAGE figure – number of future completions required to meet the outstanding strategic requirement¹⁷.

CALCULATION

$$C = A + B$$

$$E \text{ (from previous year)} + C = E \text{ (for current year)}$$

$$E \text{ (for current year)} - (F \times \text{number of years into plan period}) = G$$

For the first year, the MANAGE figure (H) is identical to the PLAN figure (F)

b. For the second year onwards, $H = F - (G \text{ divided by the number of years remaining})$

CHART

Comprises 2 graphs:

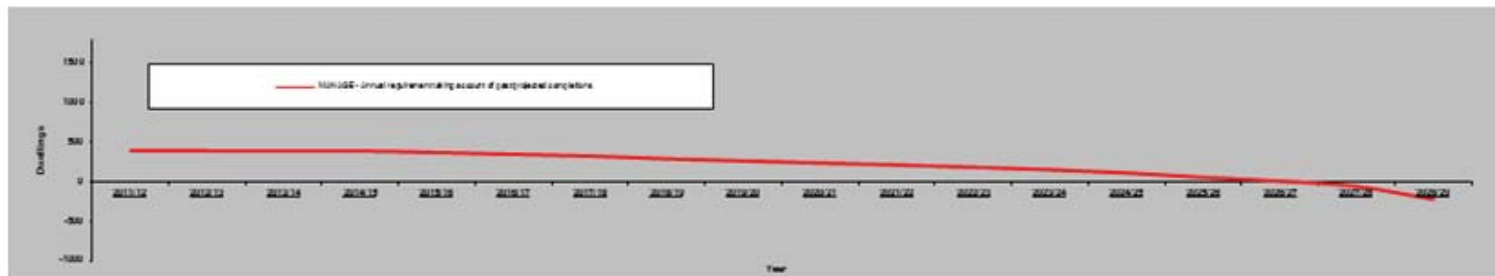
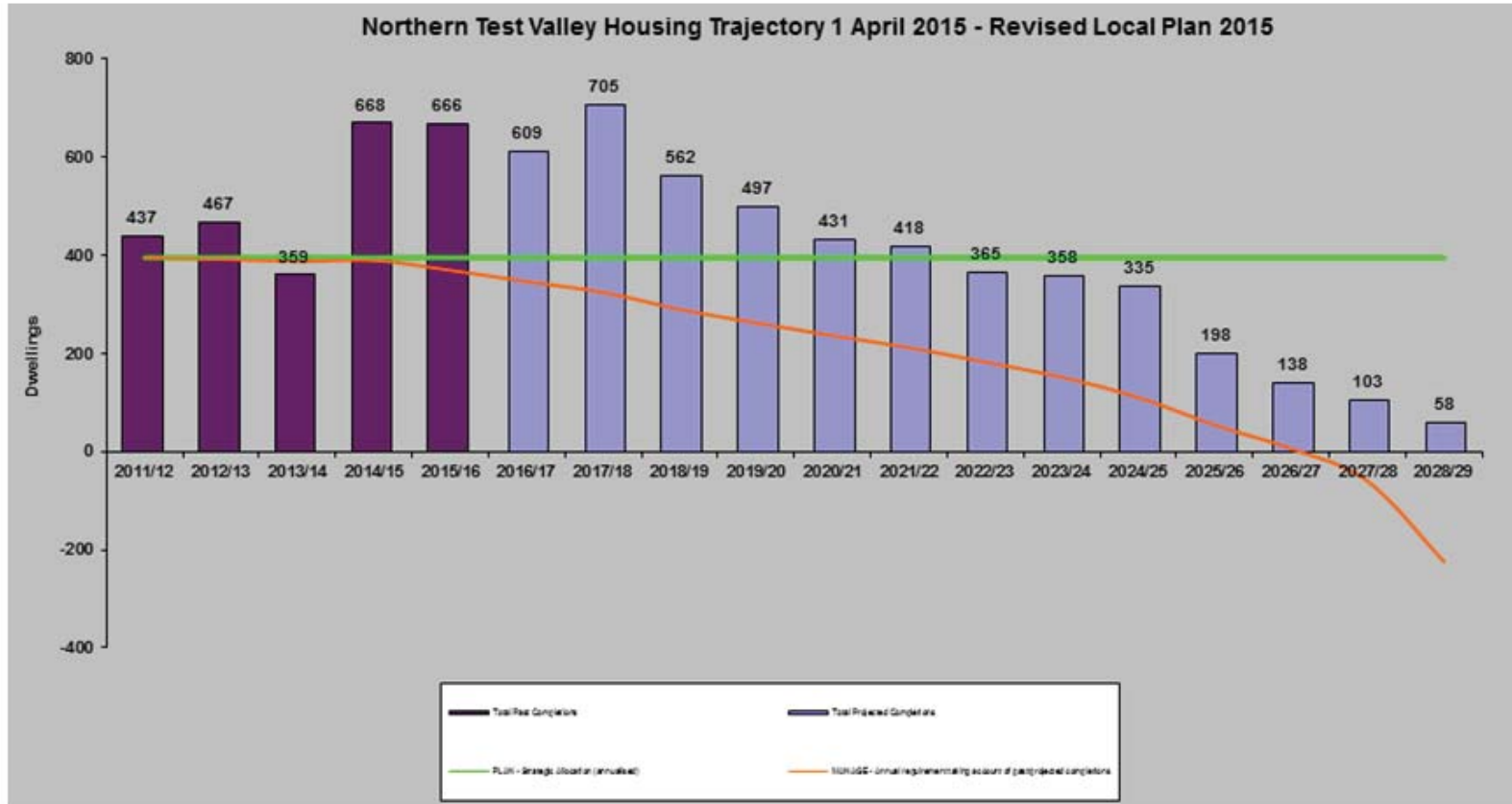
Total past completions and total projected future completions. This graph shows the PLAN figure (F) and the MANAGE figure (H) as line graphs, overlaid on the bar chart.

MONITOR figure (G) shown as a line graph

16 ¹ 'Occurs' means possible/confirmed breeding or regular sightings in the area. 'Anomalous' records are discounted where possible.

17 Where cumulative completions are above the total annual requirement to date, the figure is positive and there is a surplus (i.e. the strategy is ahead of its delivery); where the cumulative completions are below the annual requirement to date, the figure is negative and there is a shortfall (i.e. the strategy is under-delivering).

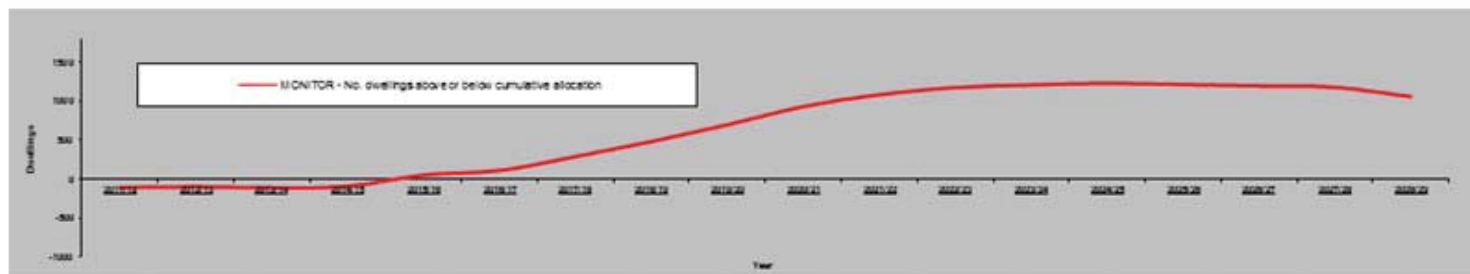
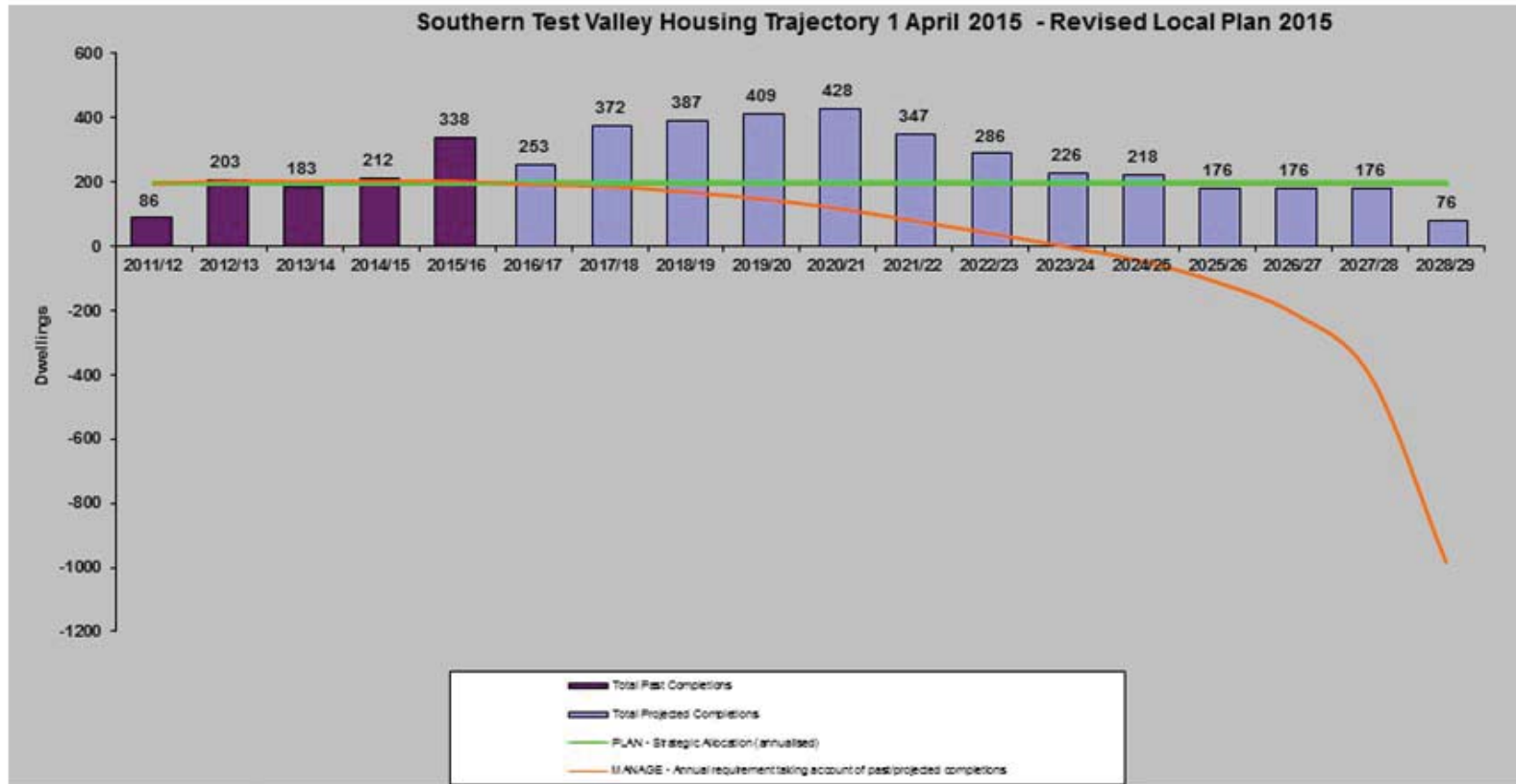
Appendix 6: Housing Trajectory 2011 – 2028/29 (Northern Test Valley) (as at 1st July 2016)



Northern Test Valley Housing Trajectory 1 April 2016

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	TOTAL	
<i>BLP (2006) Allocations</i>																				
East Anton, Andover	103	181	135	229	146	150	150	150	150	150	150	140	100	75	50					2059
Picket Twenty, Andover	147	178	180	176	164	150	150	57												1202
<i>FLP (2014) Allocations</i>																				
Picket Twenty Extension								93	150	57										300
Picket Piece Extension						13	53	53	68	80	60	40	33							400
George Yard/Black Swan Yard												30	30	40						100
Projections - Allocated Sites						313	353	353	368	287	210	210	163	115	50					
Completions - Allocated Sites	250	359	315	405	310															1639
Completions - Unallocated Sites	187	108	44	263	356															958
Existing Commitments						296	317	174	94	109	50	10	50	75	90	80	45			1390
Identified Capacity - SHLAA sites (5+ units)											123	110	110	110	23	23	23	23		545
Unplanned sites (windfall) 2015/16-2028/29								35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35		420
Total Past Completions	437	467	359	668	666															
Total Projected Completions						609	705	562	497	431	418	365	358	335	198	138	103	58	7374	
Cumulative Completions	437	904	1263	1931	2597	3206	3911	4473	4970	5401	5819	6184	6542	6877	7075	7213	7316	7374		
PLAN - Strategic Allocation (annualised)	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	394		7092
MONITOR - No. dwellings above or below cumulative allocation	43	116	81	355	627	842	1153	1321	1424	1461	1485	1456	1420	1361	1165	909	618	282		
MANAGE - Annual requirement taking account of past/projected completions	394	391	387	389	369	346	324	289	262	236	211	182	151	110	54	6	-61	-224		
Years Remaining	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		

Appendix 7: Housing Trajectory 2011 – 2029 (Southern Test Valley) (as at 1st July 2016)



Southern Test Valley Housing Trajectory 1 April 2016

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	TOTAL
<i>BLP (2006) Allocations</i>																			
Romsey Brewery		8	5				10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	133
Abbotswood, Romsey	30	190	157	114	152	90	57												790
<i>FLP (2014) Allocations</i>																			
Whitenap, Romsey									50	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	50	1300
Hoe Lane, North Baddesley							100	150	50										300
North Stoneham									10	20	20								50
Projections - Allocated Sites						90	167	160	120	180	180	160	160	160	160	160	160	60	1917
Completions - Allocated Sites	30	198	162	114	152														656
Completions - Unallocated sites	56	5	21	98	186														366
Existing Commitments						163	189	211	273	232	151	110	50	42					1421
Identified Capacity - SHLAA sites (5+ units)																			0
Unplanned sites (windfall) 2015/16-2028/29							16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	192
Total Past Completions	86	203	183	212	338														
Total Projected Completions						253	372	387	409	428	347	286	226	218	176	176	176	76	4552
Cumulative Completions	86	289	472	684	1022	1275	1647	2034	2443	2871	3218	3504	3730	3948	4124	4300	4476	4552	
PLAN - Strategic Allocation (annualised)	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	3492
MONITOR - No. dwellings above or below cumulative allocation	-108	-99	-110	-92	52	111	289	482	697	931	1084	1176	1208	1232	1214	1196	1178	1060	
MANAGE - Annual requirement taking account of past/projected completions	194	200	200	201	201	190	185	168	146	117	78	39	-2	-48	-114	-211	-404	-984	
Years Remaining	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	

Appendix 8: Area of overlap between the New Forest National Park Boundary and Test Valley Borough boundary



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